

INSURANCE

Indian Companies expect full support from the people.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1912

REGD. NO. B 1065

INSURANCE

Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.

NOL. XVIII NO. 31-

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1930.

PRICE ONE ANNA

MAHATMA'S PLAN OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVICE PARALYSED.

Workers' Rally To Union's Call.

UNION'S TELEGRAMS WITHHELD.

"Complete Service Maintained," Says Agent.

According to the plans already set forth by the guiding authorities of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, exactly at the stroke of seven on Tuesday morning, thousands of workers of the G. I. P. Railway struck work all over the line. The strike, though not complete in any sense, was well managed and properly disciplined. In the opinion of the Union authorities, the response given by the workers fulfilled their expectations. The strike has amply demonstrated to the Railway authorities and the public at large that behind the demands of the Union, there is a body of workers' opinion which has got to be reckoned with. By their determination and requisite sacrifice, the Railway workers have given a proof positive that they are capable of producing effective sanctions to back up their demands.

Elaborate preparations were going on for the last several days at important Railway centres in India to make the strike as complete a thing as possible. The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union had spared nothing to mobilize the mass opinion of all Railway workers in support of the strike. The Railway authorities, on the other hand, had not taken things lying down. Come what may, they were determined to try conclusions with the Union and measure its strength. With this end in view they had made strenuous efforts to maintain the service all over the line as best as they could. They had requisitioned the assistance of sister railway companies if the occasion demanded it.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC DISORGANISED.
In the City of Bombay from Victoria Terminus to Kalyan the strike was not at all complete although the passenger traffic was considerably disorganised. Upwards of 2,000 workers representing various railway services struck work in obedience to the call of the Union. Hundreds of volunteers of the Union with their red badges and "patas" picketed the important stations between Bombay and Kalyan, the area for local traffic. The picketing was as brisk and vigorous as it was peaceful and disciplined. At Victoria Terminus alone, no less than 200 Union volunteers doing were peaceful picketing, exhorting fellow-workers not to go on work and passengers not to use the railway service. Mr. Ruikar and Dr. Choksy were supervising the picketing at this centre.

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workmen on Tuesday was carried out very successfully as well as peacefully. The men with their leaders collected at Matunga long before the dawn and then dispersed to picket the places allotted to them previously. The whole G. I. P. Railway line from Victoria Terminus to Kalyan was in the grip of the pickets, and the arrangement was so satisfactorily planned that there was not an entrance, office or station where there was not a picket with his red badge. At some stations there were no booking clerks and ticket-collectors in the morning, and a number of passengers had a free ride in the trains.

dozen motor lorries who did their duty at every nook and corner of the railway stations, workshops, booking office and main entrances. At Matunga Workshop the total strength of the workmen is 4,032, out of whom only 367 men went to work in the morning. These men were mostly chargemen, clerks and superior staff. In about half an hour only clerks and some of the Anglo-Indian and European staff remained in the workshops, while others joined the strikers. The Parcel Workshops where about 3,000 men are employed were also completely closed down, while at Kurla only a handful of Anglo-Indians were seen working in the Electric Workshop.

The strikers held a meeting in Damodar Thackersey Hall where before going to their respective duties of picketing they swore to remain firm till all their demands were granted. **POLICE BUNDOBUST.** The Railway authorities had taken precaution to guard their trains and, therefore, police constables were seen along with guards and drivers and also in stray compartments. The Bombay City Police also were requisitioned to guard principal railway stations, and a large posse of armed police was kept at Victoria Terminus, Bynulla and Dadar. Kurla, Thana and Kalyan stations were also guarded by the armed police from the Thana District. Dr. Choksy and Mr. Ruikar picketed at Victoria Terminus station which was practically besieged by the pickets, as at the main, south and west entrances, booking office, parcel office, engineers' office were guarded by red-badged pickets who did their duty very zealously exhorting each and every working-man going inside to join the strikers.

A CLASH. Later in the morning there was some trouble between the strikers and the police as one police-officer asked Mr. Ruikar to clear away from the station and the latter would not do so unless written authority to that effect was produced. Mr. Ruikar was then removed out of the station yard. The passenger traffic between Kalyan and Bombay (Victoria Terminus) was very slow as a large number of trains had got to be scrapped owing to shortage of workers. The Railway authorities had requisitioned from the Tramway Company all available buses to facilitate the conveyance of passengers from the suburban area to Bombay. Even the B. B. and C. I. Railway had extended a concession to the holders of the G. I. P. Railway passes to use its service free of cost. The City and Railway Police co-operated in keeping a perfect "bunobust" in the affected area. There was a large crowd of sightseers and idlers gathered at the Victoria Terminus and the police found it a difficult task to disperse them.

The workers and their pickets were shouting their usual slogans. Leaflets bearing the appeal of Mr. Ruikar to the citizens of Bombay and the workers' appeal to guards, drivers and supervising staff were freely distributed in thousands. One leaflet asked the workers: "Will you be brave and manly, or show to the world that you are cowards and black-legs and hostile to the working-class?" It

could be seen from the faces of the strikers that they were meeting the situation with a grim determination which the occasion demanded.

AGENT'S NOTICE. The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway put up a printed notice at every station explaining the official attitude. In this notice he stated that those of the workers who would strike work would make themselves liable for dismissal from the Company's service. The Agent maintains that the Railway service is composed of several public utility services and the workers engaged in those services would be doing an illegal act if they went on strike without giving notice required by law. In this notice the Agent draws pointed attention to a provision in the Union's Constitution that no strike will be declared unless at least 3/4 of the members of the Union previously vote for it.

Considerable inconvenience was caused to passengers coming to Bombay from long distances to through trains. The trains which were to arrive at Victoria Terminus later than 7 a.m. had to be held up beyond Kalyan as the drivers of these trains struck work in the way and declined to proceed on their journey. The workshops at Kurla, Matunga and Parel were completely closed as a majority of workers did not turn up at the usual hour, and those who came, yielded to the persuasions of the pickets posted at the entrance.

CABINMEN DO NOT JOIN STRIKERS.

The strike did not materially affect the cabinmen, a majority of whom who were at duty at 7 a.m. continued to be at their posts till they were relieved late in the day. Picketing was carried on even in the trains. Strong batches of Union volunteers were briskly moving from station to station inducing workers to join the strike.

STRIKERS HOLD MEETINGS. The strikers held their mass meetings at various places in the city. A largely attended meeting was held in the morning at Damodar Thackersey Hall. Mr. Ruikar, Vice-President of the Union, addressed the meeting and exhorted the workers to remain firm and loyal to the Union.

A circular notice under the signature of the Transportation Superintendent was posted at all stations advising the staff that adequate protection will be afforded from intimidation. Within the Bombay area the Auxiliary force and the city police under the orders of the Commissioner of Police are assisting the Railway police to see that no interference or intimidation is offered to the loyal Railway workers.

In the area outside Bombay the Government have given orders to the Collectors and the District police to assist the Railway police at all stations for the protection of the Railway staff. "If a person tries to hinder or molest a Railway servant," the circular stated, "the exercise of his duties he will be arrested on the spot and placed before the nearest Magistrate who will issue a summary punishment against him."

Most of the ticket collectors remained at their posts silently watching the picketing. The local trains plying between Kalyan and Victoria Terminus were running at a low speed with the result that they could not keep up the hours (Continued on Page 7.)

LAHORE ACCUSED HUNGER-STRIKE.

REFUSE TO ATTEND COURT.

Case Adjourned Till Saturday.

LAHORE, Feb. 4. One week's time given to the Government for redressing their grievances according to the letter addressed to the Home Member of the Government of India having expired yesterday, all the accused in the Lahore "Conspiracy" case are reported to have gone on hunger-strike since this morning. It is alleged the accused are being kept in separate cells and are not allowed to associate or communicate with each other. The Labour "Conspiracy" Case accused having refused to attend the Court to-day as well, the hearing of the case has been adjourned till the 8th of February. —Free Press

Lahore Prisoners On Hunger-Strike Again.

LAHORE, Feb. 4. From further inquiry, it is learnt that all the accused, excepting

The Strike And The Public.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Round Malabar, Bori Bunder. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. F. J. Ginnwalla, R. S. Ruikar, Dr. J. N. Choksey and others will speak on the present strike.

Desran and Sukh Dev have declared hunger-strike since this morning.

Rajendar Singh, Editor of the "Akali", Birbal and Balwant of Langemandi murder case and Mr. Shiv Dutt, a brother of the accused Prem Dutt, an undertrial pri-

ATTACK AGAINST SALT TAX.

Proposal To Be Placed Before Working Committee.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4. It is understood that the plan of civil disobedience contemplated by Mr. Gandhi is in connection with the salt tax. He will put this plan before the meeting of the Congress Working Committee to be held at Ahmedabad shortly.—A. P.

soner in connection with some unknown offence, have gone on hunger-strike in sympathy with the accused in the Lahore Conspiracy case.

It is understood that the accused raised revolutionary cries in the jail on Friday and were punished by the Superintendent of the jail to one week's solitary confinement. They raised the same cry on Saturday but no punishment was given to them for the same. It is learnt that the accused now shout out revolutionary cries every morning and evening especially when they find any jail official. After Friday last, no action, it is understood has been taken, against them.—Free Press.

America Stands By Indian Independence.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 4. The President of the Indian National Congress has received the following two cables from America: From Khalsadiwan, Victoria "We Victoria Hindustanis unanimously approve of the Independence programme." From Dalipsingh Saund, Los

THE TWO LAMAS.

MOVE AT RECONCILIATION.

Will Tibet Be Restored To China?

LONDON, Feb. 3. The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says that it is reported that an attempt is being made to reconcile the Tashi Lama and the Dalai Lama. This is most important for Britain because the return of the Tashi Lama to Tibet would be the first step towards an effort to restore Tibet to the Chinese Union. A representative of the Dalai Lama is now in China negotiating for peace. It is believed that the Dalai Lama seeks to strengthen his own position by bringing back the exile. The Chinese are known to be using their influence with Tashi Lama in order to restore Tibet to China. Chinese papers alleged that a treaty of peace has been signed but well-informed quarters state that no definite understanding has yet been reached.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

Premier Address Parliamentary Labour Party.

LONDON, Feb. 4. A meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party summoned to discuss the position with regard to the Unemployment Insurance Bill was addressed by Premier MacDonald, who pointed out that three courses were open, namely acceptance of the amendment (signifying dropping of the Bill) and amendment of the amendment.

The meeting decided to amend the amendment so as to provide for the operation of the Bill till the 30th June, 1933.

It was also announced that Government had agreed to concur with the Liberal proposal to postpone consideration of part one of

Complete Protection Of Soviet Embassy.

LONDON, Feb. 3. Paris.—In response to M. Dorgavsky's request Government has established the most complete system of police protection for the Soviet Embassy.—Reuter.

the Coalmines Bill until the other provisions and new clauses to be proposed were disposed of.—Reuter.

Why Home Member Did Not Meet President.

A volley of supplementary questions ensued causing great excitement.

Pandit Malaviya: In view of the urgency of the matter why did not the Home Member ride down to meet Mr. Patel?

Sir James: I would have been perfectly prepared if that suggestion had been made to me. (Official applause).

Pandit Malaviya: Was there any definite "No" that the President would not meet the Home Member?

Answer: The 'phone was answered by some domestic servant. In the first instance he stated that the President was having dinner, and, later, that the President was ill in bed. In the absence of further information from him it was not for me to intervene in his privacy and his indisposition. (Official applause).

Mr. Jayakar: Will the Home Member show me any words in his letter indicating that he had received a message from His Excel-

"IMPERFECT AND INCORRECT"!

President Patel Challenges Home Members Statement.

"I HAD NO 'PHONE MESSAGE."

Assembly Interpellations Deal A Blow To Peace Parleys.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya put the following short-notice question in the Assembly to-day: "A) Is it a fact that His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraphed to Hon. the Home Member to request President Patel to postpone making any statement on the question relating to Police arrangements in visitors' galleries in the Assembly till His Excellency's return to Delhi? (B) If the answer to Part (A) is in the affirmative, is it a fact that this message was not communicated to President Patel: if not, why not?"

SIR J. CRERAR EX-PLAINS.

Exciting Scenes.

Replying to Pandit Malaviya's short-notice question Sir James Crerar replied: "I have His Excellency's permission to state to the House that on the evening of the 19th January I received a confidential telegram in the course of which he suggested that if the Hon. the President intended to make a statement on the subject, I should approach him in order to suggest his postponement of any statement pending an opportunity for further discussion after His Excellency had returned. I had no reason to suppose that the President intended to make a statement when the House met, as he had given me no intimation to that effect, but on receipt of his Excellency's telegram I at once telephoned to the President's House intimating that I had a very urgent matter which I wished to discuss with him personally. I was informed that he was unable to receive me; and, accordingly, I wrote to him immediately repeating my request that I might see him at any time convenient to him before the House met. To that communication I received no reply."

WHY HOME MEMBER DID NOT MEET PRESIDENT.

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lency which he wanted to communicate to the President?

Sir James Crerar: When I telegraphed that I wanted to see the President and had an urgent matter to discuss I could think it hardly possible that to such a matter made from the Leader of the House to the President, the President would not reply. (Cheers).

"A DEMI-OFFICIAL LETTER." Mr. Jinnah: May I know, was the Home Member found not to his letter. If he sent a official letter communication, the Viceroy's message to Mr. Crerar (Opposition cheers).

Sir James Crerar: I consider that the communication which I desired to make to the President would most probably be more effective in an interview than in correspondence.

Pandit Malaviya: Did not the Home Member owe it to the House to write a letter to the President stating the message he received from the Viceroy?

Sir James Crerar: Having said for an interview on an urgent matter I had no reason to anticipate that it would not be complied with.

Mr. Jinnah: When the Home Member found it not possible to communicate the message, should he not have communicated the message to the President before he made the statement?

Sir James Crerar: I expected that my request would be complied with at any time before the Assembly met.

Col. Crawford: May I know, sir, whether you got the telephone message and the reason why you did not reply?

NO CONTROVERSY, PLEASE.

President: The Hon. Member does not expect the Chair to enter into a controversy. All I can say is that the answers given are imperfect in some ways, and incorrect in others. I do not wish to enter into a controversy at this stage. If I have any matter to communicate I will make a statement. (Cheers and counter-cheers were at this stage partly drowning interjections of either side).

Sir James Crerar was heard ask the President: May I know which part of the statement was incorrect?

NO TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Patel: I had no telephonic communication from the Leader of the House. The Hon. Member cannot cross-examine the Chair. (Official benches cheered Sir James Crerar against President Patel's statement).

Sir James Crerar: May I respectfully point out that my facts are correct, and may I enquire whether my statement that no reply was received to my letter is perfectly correct?

No answer was given. Mr. Aney: Did you mention the fact of having 'phoned him in your letter?

Home Member: I made no statement to that effect in my letter.

HOME MEMBER KEEPS 'MUM.' Mr. Jayakar: May I know why in the letter the Home Member did

(Continued on Page 5.)

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR A LL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

STOCKS & SHARES

RECORD RISE IN TATA STEEL SHARES.

Bull Syndicate Busy.

Bombay, Feb. 4. Although the textile industry is passing through deplorable conditions, the speculative activity on the Stock Exchange is presenting a powerful aspect. Of course prices have declined considerably but the activities of a bull syndicate in Tata Steel shares and Fasal shares requires caution in following. Mill shares opened quiet and Bombay Dyeings recovered remarkably while Fasal were strong enough to record a rise of Rs. 20/- after opening at Rs. 457/8. Solapur shares suffered a decline of Rs. 370/- since yesterday's close. Tata Steel Shares ruled quiet but steady during the early part of the session but towards the close showed considerable strength on a general buying wave and short covering. Except speculative operations in Bombay Dyeing, Fasal and Tata Steel Shares there is no business in other scrips worth the name. Bulls are trying their best to harden prices and shorts are forced to cover. Of course the business is confined to a small group

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Feb. 4. (PATEL & RAMDUTT).
Bombay Dyeing 642, 33, 42, 42.
Central 225, 31, 28.
Colaba 123.
Crescent 11, 67.
Fazul 468, 62, 72, 67, 87.
Indore 332.
Madhownji 11, 11.
Nagpur 417.
New Great 132.
Pearl 228, 27, 32.
Simplex N. 30.
Swadhesi 331, 32.
Burma 685, 81, 85.
Hydro 1102, 1097, 1103, 1093 1102.
Tram 132.
Defn. 248 5/8, 55, 85, 87, 77.
Ord. 45-8, 46-6, 44-10, 49, 47-8.
Bundi 19-2.
Indian 20, 32.
Katali Ind. N 181.
Alcock 252.

of operators and there is marked absence of any outside enterprise. In the cash section owing to railway strike Andhra and Power shares ruled quiet with scattered selling. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 635/- declined to Rs. 623/- the lowest for the day and steadily advanced to Rs. 642/- and closed at Rs. 642/- Fasal, the speculative counter opened at Rs. 466/- and after declining to Rs. 462/- advanced to Rs. 472/- At this level there was some profit taking which depressed prices by Rs. 5/- but renewed bull support advanced to Rs. 487/- Tata Steel Defds. opened at Rs. 248/- and after improving to Rs. 258/- receded to Rs. 255/- At this level active and impressive bull support in conjunction with short covering caused a firm rise with prices touching Rs. 285/- At this level there was some selling and closed at Rs. 277/8. Ordinary shares also fluctuated between Rs. 44/8 and Rs. 49/- and closed at Rs. 47/8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Feb. 4.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8.
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1.
Bani (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y 166.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 642-8.
Bombay Industrial (20) 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 417/8.
Century 100 228/12.
Colaba Land 123-12.
Crescent 100 67-8.
Fazalibhoj 250, 487/8.
David 250, nil, 90.
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabany 250, 82/8.
Eward Pabany 200, 200 nil 60.
Elphinstone 100 6.
Finlay 100, 10y, 30.
Gokak 100, 146-4.
Gold Mohor 100 nil 95.
Hindustan 120, 65 100 1480.
Indian Bleaching, etc. 100 31/4.
Indian Manufacturing 1000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100 332/8.
Jamsheed 250 nil 18.
Jam Rani Singhji 1,000, 100y 1700.
Kohinoor 132-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200.
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Manekji Petit 1,000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/8 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 430.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40.
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 131-4.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 132/8.
Osmanshahi 75 24y, 48.
Pearl 250 232-8.

Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 20 52-5.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 2825.
Shirapurie Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 232-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,200.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 790.

BANKS.
Bank of India 50 2 xd. 94.
Baroda 50 0/8 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern 25 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1235.
Imperial Contributory 125 316-4.
Union 5/11 3-1.
P. & O. Bank 210, 101, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundl Portland 10-0-0 80/-
Gwalior Cement 70, 80.
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 232/8.
Punjab Cement 10, 11-4.
Shahabad Cement 10y 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 11-4.
United Cement 100 6y 54.

RAILWAYS
Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-114.
Central Provinces 88.
Dhond Baramati 100 2-11-6 95-8.
Gujarat 190, 24/8 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4/12-6 78.
Larkhana 100 11 89.
Mandira Bhon 90, 115/21 87.
Mymensingh 100 211/61, 86.
Pachora Jannar 100 24 81 82.
Sialkot Narowal 100 2/4-8 88.
Sara Strajunji 100 2-6-8 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 655.
Upper Sind 100 nil 78.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 7 8y 120.
Surat Electric 100 5/7y xd 123/12.
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd 645.
Bombay Tram Ord. 50 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1102/8.
Tata Power 1000 nil 468/12.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES.
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 173-30.
Empire of India Life 100, 30 1725.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 9.

New India Assurance (10) 18.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15.
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 177/8.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F. Corporation 685.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4.
Kemp 200 15 185.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8/12.
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord. 177/8.
Tata Iron Def. 277/8.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 52-8.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 84.

Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97.
Tata Power 7-1/2 99.
Andhra Valley B. 108.
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.
Tata 1st Pref. 131.
Tata 2nd Pref. 70.
Tata 3rd Pref. 70.
Andhra Pref. 947-8.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.
Tata Power Pref. 1040.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Mar. close at 8s. 5d. - 2-1/2d.
May close at 8s. 9d. - 2-1/2d.
July close at 8s. 11 1/4d. - 2-1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
Chicago, Feb. 3.
Mar. per bushel \$ 1.13-1/4 - 4-1/8.
May per bushel \$ 1.17-1/8 - 4-1/4.
July per bushel \$ 1.19-5/8 - 4-1/2.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

New York Futures Decline 39 to 44 Points.

ORGANISED ATTEMPT TO DEPRESS PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 4. The New York Cotton Exchange was again overflooded with large selling orders yesterday which resulted in a decline of 39 to 44 points. The market opened at a decline of 15 points on poor response at Liverpool. This level proved to be the highest for the day as there was heavy general selling influenced by poor spot demand. It appears that since the failure of the Farm Board to act, there is an organized attempt to depress cotton values. As a matter of fact there exists a Bear Clique to defeat the aims and objects of the Farm Board. By noon prices recorded a decline of 52 points although the statistical situation is said to be strong. During the afternoon there was scattered covering which in the absence of any selling resulted in a recovery of 11 points and the market closed to a new low level at a net decline of 39 to 44 points. Spot cotton prices declined 50 points to 16.10c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures Market ruled weak and closed at a decline of 44 points. Spot cotton prices declined 46 points to 15.60c.

U. S. Port receipts were 13,000 bales and exports totalled 39,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened quite at a rise of 1 to 3 points. There was heavy selling by Continental operators and the market closed easy at a sharp decline of 14 points for the near months and 7 points for the new crop deliveries. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 9.1 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled easy and closed at a decline of 10 points with March 6 46 and May 8 50. Egyptian cotton futures recorded a heavy decline of 30 to 28 points.

The present action of the market points that there is something with American cotton. The action of the Federal Farm Board is said to be encouraging over-production and particularly when the consumption is falling, a material reduction in the acreage is the only factor which can correct the situation. The technical situation has greatly improved but in the absence of sufficient demand for cotton, there is no inducement to any cotton. The Bears are busy to depress prices to a level where investment buying or the Federal Farm Board buying absorbs all offerings. Prices of all commodities are falling and the scarcity of gold is having its effect in depressing prices.

PRIVATE CABLES.
N. Y. March Highest 16.22 (opening), lowest 15.85 (12-26 p.m.).
Messrs. Khimji Poonja & Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—
"New York cables Cotton belief & Farm Board will not take aggressive."
"Market shows want of confidence owing to general trade depression. Continent is the principal sellers. Market at the moment looks like declining."
"Better feeling, hard to tell if bottom has been reached but prices look cheap. Think well of buying to secure profits."
Reuter:—Market was very weak on general liquidations influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables and unfavourable spot markets.
Liverpool:—Market healthier technically after recent liquidation but trade still indifferent.
Messrs. H. Midwood have received the following Cables from their Head Office, Liverpool:—
"Still, bearish sentiment. Market will probably meet selling on advances. Cautions policy advised for the time being."

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Scinde, Fully Good 4.75+05
Scinde, Fine 5.00+05
Scinde, Superfine 5.25+05
Bengal, Good 4.50+05
Bengal, Fully Good 4.75+05
Bengal, Fine 5.00+05
Omra, Good 5.75+05
Omra, Fully Goods 6.05+05
Omra, Fine 6.35+05
Broach, Fully Good 6.50+05
Broach, Fine 6.75+05
Broach, Superfine 7.00+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
March 13.42-50
May 13.60-28
July 13.78-28
November 13.90-26
December 13.00-26
January 13.04-26
Sakellaris, F. G. F. Spot 14.25-

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb Cargoes.
Afoat Sellers 43/3.
Barietta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Feb./March 44/3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
S'ment Sellers Feb. 44/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
S'ment Value May/June 44/6.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Feb. 3.
March 15.75-44
May 16.01-44

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 3.
Middling Spot 15.60-46
New York 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
March 16.09
May 16.34
July 16.57
New York 11-45 a.m.
March 16.07
May 16.32
July 16.55

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 3.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 7-9/16d.

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 4.
B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 27/32
D D 1/5 7/8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Feb. 15th March.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/15 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 31/32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 April.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. RATE T T 275 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1/4.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 133.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 134 1/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/8.
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.86 5/16 3rd inst.
Shanghai-London 1/11 3/4 4th inst.

Japan-London 2/0 7/32 3rd inst.
London-Paris 124.00 3rd inst.
London-Belgium 34.920 3rd inst.
London-Switzerland 25.21 3rd inst.
London-Italy 92.90 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—
Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 1st inst.
£4-4-11 1/2 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/8 1st inst.
20 1/8 3rd inst.
Silver London Forward 20 1st inst.
20 1/8 3rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 7/8 1st inst.
43 7/8 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15/16 per cent 1st inst., 3 15/16 per cent 3rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent 1st inst., 4 per cent 3rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, Feb. 4.
3 Months Discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Call money 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Scinde, Fully Good 4.75+05
Scinde, Fine 5.00+05
Scinde, Superfine 5.25+05
Bengal, Good 4.50+05
Bengal, Fully Good 4.75+05
Bengal, Fine 5.00+05
Omra, Good 5.75+05
Omra, Fully Goods 6.05+05
Omra, Fine 6.35+05
Broach, Fully Good 6.50+05
Broach, Fine 6.75+05
Broach, Superfine 7.00+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
March 13.42-50
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LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 3.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers 7-9/16d.

Bombay Cotton

HEAVY SELLING CONTINUES.

Bombay, Feb. 4. As anticipated yesterday the local cotton market ruled weak on continued selling pressure influenced by easier advices from American Cotton Exchanges. Our prices are unduly low but the ruined economic conditions of operators make it impossible to support the market and as a matter of fact those who bought yesterday were forced to liquidate to-day. Double option dealers were also selling freely and later on prices declined further on under Liverpool opening advices. The declines continues at the present rate, it will be impossible to look for safer clearings. It is late now and if proper measures are not taken before it is too late, we believe the trading shall have to be stopped. The situation seems more like a panic. The market opened at Rs. 276-1/2 for Broach A-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 27 on heavy selling. Towards the close there was little covering and quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A-M. 273 12 0
Omra Marm 224 8 0
Omra Mar. 224 8 0
Omra May 231 0 0
Omra July 237 0 0
Bengal Mar 187 12 0
Bengal May 194 12 0
Bengal July 201 1/2 0
Broach A-M. Highest 271 8 0
Broach A-M. Lowest 271 4 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 4.
Feb. 173.00-4.00
May 179.10-2.20
August 183.50-2.10

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
Dals' Receipts at all U. S. Ports 13,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain 4,000
Days' Exports to the Continent 35,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
February Opening 8.47-14
March 8.70 8.53-14
April 8.70 8.56-14
May 8.79 8.64-13
June 8.79 8.68-13
July 8.87 8.73-12
August 8.78-11
September 8.79-10
October 8.94 8.82-09
November 8.83-09
December 8.99 8.83-07
January 8.89-07
February 8.91-07
Middling Spot 8.91+04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, Feb. 3.
Sales at Liverpool 4,000
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Feb. 4.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—
Latest prices:—
Miller's Timber and Trading Co. Ord. 0-8-1-1/2.
London Tin Syndicate Ord. 1-13-9.
Turner and Newall 4-1-6.
Associated Electrical Industries Ord. 1-8-9.
Attock Oil 1-10-7 1/2.
Associated Portland Cement 1-8-0.
Underground Electric Railways 1-3-0.
Electric Supply Corp. 2-6-9.
Sia Viscon 0-13-9.
Betta Railways 1-5-0.
Calico Printers 0-14-0.
Marconi International Marine 2-5-0.
James Finlay Ord. 4-3-1 1/2.
General Electric Ord. 2-5-6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves 3-7-6.
West Rand Consolidated Mines 0-6-4 1/2.
International Railways of C. America Ord. 31-1/2.
Malayalam Plantations 1-3-3.
British Burma Petroleum 0-6-6.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate 3-6-2.
British S. Africa (Chartered) 2-10-12.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0-10-3.
African Asbestos Trust 0-7-6.
Market dull and uninteresting.
Stock of rubber in London 30,460.
Increase on week 476.
Stock of rubber in Liverpool 19,898.
Decrease on week 163.

BIG DROP IN CHICAGO WHEAT.
Chicago, Feb. 3.
The Wheat Market ruled easy to-day and prices at Chicago declined dollars 4 1/2 per bushel while Liverpool declined 2 1/2d on general selling. There are large offers for export.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
Mar. 19.00 up 5.
May 19.25 Unchanged.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Feb. 4.
Rs. a p.
KHADI.
Textile " 0 11 3
Century " 0 11 0
Karimbhoj " 0 9 6
Gold Mohor " 0 11 0
Moon " 0 11 3

LONG CLOTH (full weight)
34/40 In.
Century 91 1/2-92-1/2 0 13 9
6404-8705 " 0 14 3
Fazul (Mahal) " 0 14 0
Pehlad " 0 13 3
Pabany (Phool mala) " 0 13 9
Manekji (Patangia) " 0 13 6
Daud Sahib " 0 13 9

LONG CLOTH (Light weight)
No. 5202 5303.
Rachael Mill per lb 0 11 6
David " 0 14 6
Moon " 0 14 6
Phoenix " 0 14 6
Jam " 0 13 0
Apollo " 0 14 6

LONG CLOTH - Quality.
David " 0 13 6
Swan Finlay " 0 14 9
Apollo " 0 13 6
Gold Mohor " 0 13 6
Century " 0 14 3

LONG CLOTH
Satin Calendar 34-42 In.
Textile (Hand) " 0 13 0
Spring (Merchant) " 0 13 0
Century (Bugle) " 0 13 0
Apollo (Pyala) " 0 13 0
Tata Mill (Darji) " 0 13 6
Sakuntla " 0 13 0
Manekji (Kunda) " 0 12 3
Pehlad (Siwala) " 0 12 6
Rachael " 0 13 0
David " 0 13 0
Mahar " 0 13 3
Kachhwa " 0 12 9
Moon " 0 12 9

LEPAD.
Spring " 0 13 3
Textile " 0 13 3
Century " 0 13 0
David " 0 13 3
Apollo " 0 13 3

DOHOTTIES 7 8 9 Yards.
Rs. a p.
Spring (Balance) " 0 15 0
Textile (Bycycle) " 0 14 9
Jacob " 0 15 0
David " 0 14 9
Century " 0 15 0
Moon Mill " 0 15 0
3732 Moon " 0 15 0
3842 Mayer " 0 15 0

DOHOTTIES 10 Yards.
Spring (balance) " 0 14 0
Textile (Bycycle) " 0 13 9
Century " 0 14 0
Jacob " 0 14 0
Moon Mill " 0 14 0
1386 Tata Per Piece 2 1 6
David " 0 13 9

GIN COLOURED.
A 1515 Tulisdas " 11 4 0
B 1515 Ratilal " 12 0 0
MARKIN JAPAN.
4488 " 11 10 0
8383 " 8 6 0
38 " 8 13 0
9888 " 9 3 0
8015 " 8 3 0
9797 " 8 4 0
6300 " 9 4 0
44000 " 8 8 0
Karala " 10 12 0
Peech " 10 11 0

BLACK CHECK.
5800 Sholapur " 8 8 0

SALITA.
Century " 0 13 6
Tata " 0 13 6
Spring (Merchant) " 0 13 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.
Kanta " 1 0 3
Victoria " 0 14 6
Phoenix " 1 2 0
Frank " 1 0 0

HOTI FITA CHIRMA.
Yards 5 to 9
Chhawani " 0 14 9
China " 0 14 9
Moon " 0 14 9
Phoenix " 0 14 9
Mahar " 0 14 9
Simplex " 0 14 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Feb. 3.
Chartered Bank of I. A. £16-3/4
and C. £16-3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £114
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £280-1/2
Conversion Loan £275-3/8
Indian Loan 5 p.c. £298-3/8
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 p.c. £247
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £251
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £260
Consols £253-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c. £2101
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93-3/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Feb. 3.
Demand Bills 485.00

LONDON METALS.<

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGERS
SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth
and LONDON CALLING AT MAR-
SEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA
EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
8 Feb.	Morea	10,954
15	Mantua	10,946
22	Viceroy of India	10,000
1 Mar.	Mantua	10,954
8	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
15	Ramona	10,902
22	Ramona	10,902
29	Naldera	10,902
5 Apr.	Bombay	10,902
12	Rawalpindi	10,902
19	Mantua	10,946
26	Mantua	10,946
3 May	Viceroy of India	10,000
10	Rajputana	10,954
17	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan	10,902
31	Mantua	10,946
7 June	Mantua	10,946
14	Mantua	10,946
21	Mantua	10,946
28	Mantua	10,946
5 July	Mantua	10,946
12	Mantua	10,946
19	Mantua	10,946
26	Mantua	10,946
2 Aug.	Mantua	10,946
9	Mantua	10,946
16	Mantua	10,946
23	Mantua	10,946
30	Mantua	10,946
6 Sept.	Mantua	10,946
13	Mantua	10,946
20	Mantua	10,946
27	Mantua	10,946
4 Oct.	Mantua	10,946
11	Mantua	10,946
18	Mantua	10,946
25	Mantua	10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
Saloon.		
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAID, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana	8,427
24th Apr.	Dumana	8,423

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:

Single Return	
Bombay to Plymouth	£105
Bombay to Plymouth	£105
Bombay to Plymouth	£105

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930	Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
14 Feb.	Rawalpindi	10,902	14 Feb.	14 Feb.
15 Feb.	Chakrata	10,902	15 Feb.	15 Feb.
20 Feb.	Tamatsuru	10,902	20 Feb.	20 Feb.
27 Feb.	Mirza	10,902	27 Feb.	27 Feb.
28 Feb.	Narkunda	10,902	28 Feb.	28 Feb.
28 Mar.	Mooltan	10,902	28 Mar.	28 Mar.
25 Apr.	Maloja	10,902	25 Apr.	25 Apr.
9 May.	Ranpura	10,902	9 May.	9 May.
23 May.	Naldera	10,902	23 May.	23 May.
June	Morea	10,902	June	June
23 June	Narkunda	10,902	23 June	23 June
4 July	Rajputana	10,902	4 July	4 July
18 July	Mooltan	10,902	18 July	18 July
1 Aug.	Mantua	10,902	1 Aug.	1 Aug.
15 Aug.	Comorin	10,902	15 Aug.	15 Aug.
29 Aug.	Mantua	10,902	29 Aug.	29 Aug.
12 Sept.	Naldera	10,902	12 Sept.	12 Sept.
26 Sept.	Morea	10,902	26 Sept.	26 Sept.
10 Oct.	Narkunda	10,902	10 Oct.	10 Oct.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi	10,902	24 Oct.	24 Oct.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND
Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N.Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930	Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
5 Feb.	Baroda	10,902	5 Feb.	5 Feb.
7 Feb.	Varela	10,902	7 Feb.	7 Feb.
8 Feb.	Chakra	10,902	8 Feb.	8 Feb.
10 Feb.	Vita	10,902	10 Feb.	10 Feb.
12 Feb.	Karos	10,902	12 Feb.	12 Feb.
14 Feb.	Ellora	10,902	14 Feb.	14 Feb.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Bagreah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with **MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.**

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Nagano Maru	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Awa Maru	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
Atsuta Maru	8000		@19
*Nagato Maru	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*Yamagata Maru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000		@5 Mar.
Kamba Maru	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru	9800		@19
*Tokushima	5870	19 Mar.	29 Mar.
Suwa Maru	11000		@2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Hakone Maru	10500	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kisano Maru	8900	8 Mar.	13 Mar.
Hakone Maru	10500	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Asama Maru	22000	27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru	22000	19 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services. Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—
NIPPON Yusen Kaisha
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20779, 23738
Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.
This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and foreign constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are well-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar" and other English and vernacular papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by phone or telegram to any part of India.

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROCHER EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRE AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—
SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHODDAS,
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COME-ALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136497, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22697.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Called-up 30,00,000
Reserve Fund 23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhol, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan. (Chairman).
Seth Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., Raj Ramesh Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhai (Nagar Sheth), Baroda.
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Saba, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-12 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1903)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shahk Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND 85,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital 100,00,000
Paid-up Capital 100,00,000
Reserve Fund 108,50,000

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Janse, Batavia, Kobe, Saigon, Bombay, London, Seattle, Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Singapore, Alres, Lyons, Shimonohe, Calcutta, Manila, Sourabaya, Canton, Marunouchi, San Francisco, Changchun, Tokio, Nagasaki, Dairen, Newchwang, Shanghai, Fongtien, New York, Sydney, Hankow, Nagoya, Cienfuegos, Harbin, Osaka, Tokyo, Fongkong, Peking, Tientsin, Honolulu, Rangoon, Tientsin, Kai Yuan, Rio de Janeiro, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of **BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business transacted.

L. WASHIO,
Manager.

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity—given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jambagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Wiltow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phil Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kand, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kand.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hanuman Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Bengal

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)

No Share-holders
No Capitalists
TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE.
Claims paid over Rs. 600,000

Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.

CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES as the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1928.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a. W. Life End Rs. 23-1/2 Rs. 18 Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO OF (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

East West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dower Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Several new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family. Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Advertisement Department" "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling Tea Garden Shares on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 2-1/2 p. c. commission with future prospect. Apply to Messrs. CHATERJEE & Co., Managing Agents, Savitri Tea Co., Ltd. 31, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED

Correspondence is invited from gentlemen of education who will consider taking up Life Insurance as a profession or side line. Our Policies offer Rs. 15,000 insurance at Rs. 5,000 rates. No previous experience necessary, as we operate a thorough course of instructions for our men. Healthful permanent connection with fine future. Liberal bonuses and commissions (Renewal Commission) permanent and payable to legal heirs paid to men of grit and integrity and first class references. Apply:—

THE

Northern India Insurance Coy., Ltd.

18, Nisbet Road, LAHORE.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. O secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300/- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120/- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to: **ANDERSON & CO.,** Managing Agents, 10, Bechoo Buildings, Calcutta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Temporary CLERKS Apply Mr. FOZDAR, Asian Building, Ballard Estate. 180

WANTED by an Advocate of good business connections to Share Office-Room with Senior Practitioner. Partnership considered. Write Box No. 2454, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2174

WANTED—Some smart, active and influential AGENTS, to sell the shares of a growing Limited liability concern, on suitable pay and commission. For particulars please apply to Post Box No. 11415, Beadon Street, CALCUTTA. A

WANTED—Qualified and experienced MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, experience, age, nationality and minimum salary expected to:—AMATYA, Bansda State, (Bombay Presidency). A 173

WANTED—For Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, experienced LADY DOCTOR, with recognised European qualifications and colloquial knowledge of Gujarati. Rs. 500-50-600, free furnished quarters and right to half fees private practice. Selected candidate required join appointment March 1st latest. Apply stating qualifications and endorsing testimonials to JUNAGADH STATE VAKIL, Rajkot before February 15th, after which, no applications will be considered. A 175

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Sarawati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleswar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students. W. A.

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased in small lots executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurwar Corner, Bombay. 13206

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"RACING WRINKLES" Showing how to make bet A Stone-wall Certainty Re. 1. English and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books, Novels, Books for Children, Birthday Cards, Almanacs, Ephemerides, Diaries. KING & CO. Cheapest House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. T. R2168

BIRTH CONTROL.—Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries, sheaths and rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free, 4 Months' Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A. M.D. H.B.L. Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

EARN RS. 300 PER MONTH.—Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Rs. 4 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) this WEDNESDAY afternoon, the 5th instant, at 1 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY, Sheriff of Bombay, High Court, Bombay, 5th February, 1930. 191

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Supervisor of Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools. Only trained Muslim graduates whose mother-tongue is Urdu need apply. Applicants must state age, Academic qualifications and experience and send copies of certificates which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year in the first instance. The pay of the post which is pensionable is as under: Rs. 125-5-170-10-230 per month, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 35 per month.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 22nd February, 1930.

CHAIRMAN, Municipal School Board, Karachi. 179

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

As the number of unauthorized weather frames and stall-boards in the City is increasing, the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay has decided to take action for the removal of all the unauthorized weather-frames and stall-boards.

Shop-keepers are hereby warned that unless the necessary permission is obtained on application to the Municipal Executive Engineer, action for the removal of the weather-frames and stall-boards will be taken by him under Section 314 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 as amended from time to time.

Permission for (1) weather-frames not exceeding 4 feet in width and not less than 10' in height from the surface of the road and (2) for stall-boards not exceeding one twentieth of the width of the road over which they project but subject to a maximum of 2 feet, will be granted on payment of fees which will be charged according to the following rates:—

FOR WEATHER-FRAMES

(1) Annas four per sq. yard per annum subject to the minimum fee of Rs. 10 per annum.

FOR STALL-BOARDS.

(a) Where the projection measures 1 sq. yard or more, Rs. 3 per month per sq. yard or a fraction thereof.

(b) Where the projection is less than a sq. yard Rs. 2 per month.

The other conditions in respect of these projections will be communicated by the Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, on application.

A. R. DALAL,

Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

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WANTED.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF NORTHERN INDIA LTD. requires applications from B.A., LL.Bs, M.A., LL.Bs, Graduates, B.Coms. Under-Graduates and Matrics for employment in the Bank. Selected candidates by a Committee appointed for the purpose will be required to undergo training without pay for five months. Successful candidates will be offered guaranteed appointments according to Bank's Scale. Printed application forms and Prospectus for training can be had on application from the undersigned. Applications received after the 15th February, 1930, will not be entertained.

PANDIT ROOP NARAIN RAINA, General Assistant, The Peoples Bank of Northern India Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT, BIHAR AND ORISSA

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of PROFESSOR of PATHOLOGY and BACTERIOLOGY for the Bihar and Orissa Veterinary College, Patna, which will open in July, 1930. The applicant should be an M.R.C.V.S. and must have postgraduate training in Pathology and Bacteriology. The selected officer will have to carry out research in addition to his teaching duties for which no extra remuneration will be allowed.

The terms are as stated below:— For a Contract Officer:—Pay Rs. 900-50-1,100 plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month for an Officer of non-Asiatic domicile. The post will ultimately be absorbed in the new Superior Provincial Veterinary Service when formed, and if satisfactory and the officer so desires, he will also be absorbed in that service. The officer will be on 5 years' contract terminable at six months' notice on either side which may be renewed by Government. He will be entitled to the benefit of the special Provident Fund and also First Class passages between England and India at the beginning and end of his contract and leave according to the model rules for Vacation services. He will have to pay rent not exceeding 10 per cent. of his pay for his residence.

For members of the Indian Veterinary Service:—Initial pay Rs. 900 a month plus sterling overseas pay £30 a month if of non-Asiatic domicile. The selected officer will continue in the Indian Veterinary Service and draw usual increments. Other terms as for Indian Veterinary Service officers. The applications will be received up to 15th March, 1930, and should be addressed to SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of BIHAR AND ORISSA, Education and Development Department, PATNA.

Dated Patna, the 23rd January, 1930. 138

WILSON COLLEGE.

PAST STUDENTS, who have changed their addresses since the last Annual Gathering, or whose names are not on the list, are requested to send their names and addresses to the PRINCIPAL.

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THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an Interim Dividend of Rs. 4 per share of Rs. 50 for the half year ending 31st August, 1929.

The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1930, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of shares certificates, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 26th January, 1930.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th January, 1930, to the 3rd February, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, N. SIRUR & CO., Agents.

Registered Office: Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. 16th January, 1930. 95

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The right of removing dead animals from the Slaughter Houses at Bandra for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1930, will be sold by Public Auction in the Arthur Crawford Market Office on FRIDAY, the 14th February, 1930, at 11 a.m. (B. T.). For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

C. M. FLANDERS, Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Market Office, Bombay, 4th February, 1930. 185

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

69. From Mr. M. A. Karanjawala.—For obtaining a report from the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee as to the advisability of empowering the Commissioner to write off irrecoverable dues not exceeding Rs. 10 from persons without the approval of the Standing Committee or with such approval generally given.

70. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas.—For appointing a Committee to enquire into the reasons why the number of Officers in the Engineering Department was increased in the year 1921-22.

71. From Mr. G. I. Griffiths, seconded by Mr. Jannadas M. Mehta.—For urging upon the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to lower the rates for the supply of electrical energy particularly to business offices and private residences.

72-73. From Mr. S. G. Kenil, seconded by Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji.—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dilapidated condition of premises (72) No. 903 and (73) No. 931 at Nowrosji Hill in charge of the City Improvement Trust.

74. From Mr. H. F. Maniar.—For requesting the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India to remove from the museum certain pictures which are supposed to offend the religious susceptibilities of Moslem visitors.

By Order of the President, P. DESAI, Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 4th February, 1930. 188

TENDERS

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge Section and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1-0 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, the 17th February, 1930.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parcel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,500 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON, Agent.

Church Gate, 28th January, 1930. 159

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2360 of 1929. Messrs. JIVATILAL PRATAP-SHE, a firm, carrying on business at Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort in Bombay Plaintiffs.

vs. MADANLAL GAMDIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort in Bombay Defendant.

To. The DEFENDANT abovenamed. TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this Suit to recover from the Defendant herein the sum of Rs. 3,530 with interest and costs and that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 19th day of February, 1930, when you are required to attend at High Court at 11-15 a.m. in person or by Advocate and that if default of your doing so, the suit will be heard and dismissed in your absence.

Dated this 26th day of November, 1929.

KANGA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 192

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JOHN BASIL ISIDORE D'AMELLO, CELESTINE ALMEIDA and ANNIE VICTORIA PEREIRA, the Receivers of the estate of late Michael Caitano Pereira, of Bandra, appointed by the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay in Suit No. 117 of 1924, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All those two pieces or parcels of Khotsi land adjoining each other and admeasuring sixteen thousand and two hundred square yards or thereabouts more particularly described and secondly hereunder described, situate at Bandvil and Ambivil in Salsette, and bounded as follows:—

On the East by the Ghod Bunder Road.
On the North by the property known as Malcolm Bag.
On the South by the property of Dr. Gomes.
On the West partly by Malcolm Bag and partly by the property of Dr. Gomes.

FIRSTLY:—All the following pieces or parcels of Khotsi land situate at Bandvil, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District Bandra, Registration District Bombay Suburban:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Area.	Assessment.
308	51	1	to 8	2-18-1/2
80	18	1	14	4 Kh. 11-0-0
				4 Kh. 0-6-0

SECONDLY:—All the following pieces or parcels of Khotsi land situate at Ambivil, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, Registration Sub-District Bandra, Registration District Bombay Suburban:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Area.	Assessment.
299	49	21	5	
300	49	22	5	0-12-0
301	49	23	4	

Dated this 4th day of February, 1930.

S. B. SUTARIA, For Messrs. Dastur and Co., Purchaser's Attorneys. 183

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of LALLUBHAI PARMANAND JANI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindoo Inhabitant, a widower, formerly a Clerk in the employ of the Byramji Jijibhai Trust Office, and residing at Bhuleswar, outside the Fort of Bombay Deceased.

JATASHANKAR LALLUBHAI JANI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindoo Inhabitant, a student, son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Bhuleswar, outside the Fort of Bombay Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this thirtieth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master. E. FAHEY.

The 30th day of January, 1930. Messrs. WIN & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 186

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause. Suit No. 2540 of 1929

Messrs. NOPCHAND MAGNIRAM, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants and Commission Agents at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. BHANJI KARAMSEY, a firm, carrying on business as Merchants at Bhagur, District Nasik. Defendants.

To Messrs. BHANJI KARAMSEY, a firm, The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted the above suit against you for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 2,485-3-9 on account of the premises in the plaint mentioned together with interest, costs and interest on judgment.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that you are required to file your written statement or points of defence and do other acts and things pursuant to the order giving directions that may be made at the argument of the Chamber Summons for directions abstract whereof appears below on the day fixed for the argument of such Chamber Summons for directions.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1930.

(Sd) CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 190

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Commercial Cause. Suit No. 2540 of 1929.

Messrs. NOPCHAND MAGNIRAM, a firm Plaintiffs.

vs.

Messrs. BHANJI KARAMSEY, a firm Defendants.

To Messrs. BHANJI KARAMSEY, a firm, Defendants abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are required to attend before the Hon'ble Judge hearing Commercial Causes in Chambers on the 18th day of February, 1930, at 11-15 O'clock in the forenoon (S.T.) at the hearing of an application of the plaintiffs for the following directions:—

The Defendants do file their written statement or points of defence and furnish a copy thereof to the Plaintiffs' Attorneys and the plaintiffs and the defendants do make their respective affidavits of documents and furnish a copy thereof each to the other by such date as the Judge may direct; and they do give each to the other inspection of the documents thereafter and for further and other directions. Dated this 18th day of December, 1929.

Sd. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 190

FREE! FREE!!

A very beautiful, coloured picture and large Wall-Calendar for 1930 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P. but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O. 8 calendars are sent by registered post free of registration and postal charges.

N.B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1930, size 20" by 28") is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.

Rajivai Sri Bhandasji Kaviraj, 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
Dr. H. T. Muzumdar's Lecture on "Young America and Young India," Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, 6-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.
KISONDAS—Kisondas Manmohandas Ramji, J.P. son of the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Kt., died at his residence, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, 4th instant. Uthamna Ceremony at his residence on Thursday, the 6th instant at 4 p.m. (B.T.). Deeply mourned by a very large circle of relatives and friends.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

TARIFF BOARD.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.
The Tariff Board met at 11 a.m. to-day in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building and heard the oral evidence of the representatives of the Aden Salt Works and of the Indo-Armen Salt Works.—A.P.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The 44th annual general meeting will be held to-day when the presidential address will be given by Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., on "The Banking Castes and Guilds of India and the Position occupied by them in the Economic Organization of Society from the earliest times."

REV. FATHER HERAS'S LECTURE.—The Rev. Father H. Heras, S.J., Director of the Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, will deliver Lecture III of his course of University Extension Lectures in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings (South Block), opposite Mahendra Mansions, Fuller Road, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Mutual Influence of the Palava and of the Chakravart architecture." The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides, and is open to the public.

LIBERAL PARTY'S PUBLIC MEETING TO-DAY.

SIR P. C. SETHNA TO PRESIDE.
Under the auspices of the Western India National Liberal Association, a public meeting will be held in the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), when Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Messrs. F. B. Tyabji, D. G. Dalvi, A. D. Shroff, A. Soares, and others will speak on "The Message of the Madras Liberal Federation." The Hon. Sir Phiroze C. Sethna will preside. The meeting is open to the public and seats will be reserved for members of the Liberal Party and ladies.

MAHILA STORES IN GIRGAON.
—Some of the enthusiastic lady workers of the city brought about the formation of a Lady Stores in Girgaon. The opening ceremony was performed by Mrs. Surdarama Sirur on Saturday at the Prarthana Samaj.

Dr. Miss Kashibai Nawarange in explaining the object of the Stores emphasised the necessity for women of the middle class to increase the resource of the house, which she thought might well be done with the assistance of this store. Articles prepared by the ladies can be sold to the Stores, who would act as an agent between producer and the consumer. Also the ladies would be in a position to purchase articles required by them at moderate rates. The share capital of this store was to be raised by shares of Rs. 5 each, she requested the ladies to purchase share of the proposed stores.

Mrs. Sirur then declared the Stores open.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 3 crores of three months treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 4th February, 1930. The total amount tendered was Rs. 62,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 92-0-0 and above were allotted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 53,50,000 and the average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 67-9 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of three months treasury bills will be received on Tuesday the 11th February, 1930. Successful tenders should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 14th February, 1930. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 5th February, 1930 to Monday the 10th February 1930 at Rs. 93-6-6 per cent. Intermediate three months' bills sold from 29th January to 3rd February 1930 amounted to Rs. 13,00,000.

Six months treasury bills sold from 28th January 1930 to 3rd February 1930 amounted to Rs. 25,50,000. Six months bills will continue to be sold until further notice, at Rs. 97-2-0 per cent.

ROBBED OF RS. 700 ON LURE OF JOB.

A B. A., L. L. B. Jailed.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate in the case in which Nataraj D. Nanavaty, B.A., LL.B., was charged with cheating in respect of Rs. 700. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to four months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500. The accused was found to have made false representations to P. H. Driver, the complainant and got from him two amounts of Rs. 200 and Rs. 500. He met the complainant near Watson's Hotel and offered to get him a job as a bill collector. He demanded Rs. 200 for the job, which was paid. He accused thereupon confirmed the appointment. Subsequently he again wrote to the complainant that he would have to deposit Rs. 500 as security which was also paid. Later, the complainant discovered that the accused was neither a solicitor nor a partner of Kander & Co. as represented by him. He thereupon lodged a complaint of cheating against the accused. The accused pleaded "not guilty" but the Magistrate on the evidence convicted him.

"Chevalier" Files A Statement.

"Chevalier" alias Nusservanji, against whom a notice was issued by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on an information filed by Prival, Boyle charging Chevalier with cheating in connection with Race tips, filed a statement on Tuesday.

Among other things Chevalier stated that the applicant P. Boyle in his information had suppressed real facts with a view to prejudice his (Chevalier's) clients and thus doing him harm in his bona-fide business. The applicant, he said, had presented a "colourable story" to suit his own purpose. He submitted that he had suffered very much in his business since the publication of the said reports.

LOKMANYA'S BRONZE STATUE.

Work Entrusted To Mr. Phadke, Sculptor.

The Jt. Secretary of Lokmanya Tilak Memorial Committee, Bombay, writes:—
At a meeting recently held it has been decided by the Committee to entrust the work of 10 feet bronze statue of the late Lokmanya Tilak and the pedestal to Mr. R. K. Phadke, the Bombay Sculptor.

STOP PRESS.

HOUSE SEARCHES IN BENARES.

BENARES, Feb. 4.
Details about the police searches on Sunday in Benares show that the searches were made in connection with a leaflet "Philosophy of the Bomb." The places searched numbered eleven, and mostly belonged to the members of the Benares Youth League. No arrests were made. No intimation of the search is alleged to have been received by the officials of the Youth League and the search of the Youth League office is alleged to have been carried out in their absence. The Secretary in a statement to the press says that when he visited the office, he found that everything had been disturbed. Printed copies of the alms and ideals of the League, receipt books, about Rs. 45 in cash, certain books, files, letters, posters, a map of Benares, etc., were missing. The Secretary has addressed a letter to the Superintendent of Police in this connection.—A.P.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.
Messrs. Anney and Kelkar state that when they interviewed the Railway Board and Sir E. N. Mitra recently in connection with the G.I.P. Railway strike, they did so only in their private capacity as members of the Legislative Assembly, anxious if possible to avert the strike.—A.P.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 4.

As a result of rioting between Ezhavas (a section of Hindus) and Mahomedans at Mangad on Monday, one Ezhava was killed and several persons on both sides injured. The trouble, it is said, arose from ill-feeling between the two communities over the staging of a drama which offended the Mahomedans.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 4.
Some local mill-owners are considering question of working short time owing to continued depression in the cotton mill industry. They propose observing two holidays every week.—A.P.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

IN THE GRIP OF COLD-WAVE AGAIN.

(From Our Own Correspondent's) POONA, Feb. 3.

Since the last four days Poona has again been caught up in the grip of cold. Winter is certainly on its last legs. But it seems to be giving its parting kicks that are exceedingly unendurable. This year the winter has been full of vagaries. Normally, the months of November, December, January and February are the cold months of Poona. This year, however, the season came whimsically. Till late in November there was no cold and people passed the days as those of summer. Then for a week the woollen wear paraded in streets and houses but only for eight days. Once again heat supervened and people insisted that winter had gone, not to return. Four days ago, the climate suddenly became cloudy, bitten winds blew morning and night and to-day Poona is in the midst of a cold that is absolutely chilling and unhealthy. All day through the people feel a shivering sensation. Water is untouchable at dawn and clothes cannot be cast aside even in the room. The temperature stands at 45 per cent. Already, illness has spread in the city, in addition to the epidemic of small-pox. And it is seriously apprehended that these days of biting breezes without end, will bring in their train more sickness among the people.

NO PROSPECTS OF UNITY.

The prospects of unity in Maharashtra with respect to the Congress affairs, seem to be receding further and further away. It is reported that the Non-changers held a private meeting in Poona. It was attended by about a dozen people from Maharashtra. They have decided to start a new organization to carry on Congress-work in Maharashtra if the Provincial Congress Committee is not wholly handed over to them by the present office-bearers. It cannot be said what will exactly happen at the meeting on Sunday next, in view of this decision. It is undoubtedly felt among workers that co-operation between the two parties in the Congress is not absolutely impossible. But that threatens not to be realized. If the Non-changers, thus, take it into their head to demand full surrender of the offices, the extreme sections among the Respublicans also may decide to sit firm in the office as a sort of reaction. The present office-bearers are, however, said to be firm on the point of resignations, and whether they are accepted or not, the office-bearers are not going

10-DAY'S LIBERAL MEETING.

What Bombay Objects To

BY K. F. NARIMAN.
Amongst the speakers announced for to-day's public meeting of the W. I. N. Liberal Federation to deliver the Madras message to the citizens of Bombay, it is curious to find the name of their stalwart leader and one of the founders of this Association omitted. We understand that he is at present engaged in delivering a legal message or doctrine to His Honour in a distant Court in Sind. It is fair to the citizens of Bombay or to that stalwart leader even the Federation itself to stage this show of "Hamlet without the Ghost", or is it because his absence is to serve as a palliative to soothe the bruised and irritated feelings of the Bombay audience and to improve the chances of securing a better success of the second venture. According to the old proverb, which is equally true sometimes in public life, discretion is often the better part of valour, and a leader can render better service to the cause so near and dear to his heart by keeping himself at a respectable distance so as to be both out of sight and out of mind of the audience.

TREACHERY TO THE COUNTRY.

The attitude of the assembly at the last meeting has been adversely criticised and commented upon from various quarters. If I have understood the psychology and mentality of the Blavatsky Lodge assembly at the first meeting, the fury and resentment was not so much against either the effeminate and futile message or the docile messengers that had come to deliver it. Both appeared to be innocent and harmless to the national cause, as luckily neither had the capacity or potentiality to impede its progress. The citizens of Bombay have meekly submitted to this type before, and, perhaps, they might have tolerated, at least with a dignified supreme indifference, one more cold douche of this type. But, as stated above, the fury and resentment of Patriots and Nationalists assembly was more directed towards the indiscreet and unpatriotic announcements and declarations of our valiant and bombastic Knight, Sir Chimanlal, declarations that were rightly construed as treachery to the national cause

and as betraying an unholy alliance with the bureaucracy, and giving it a direct increment to take repressive measures against the Congress leaders.

Bombay audience has earned the reputation for tolerance and courtesy even to unpalatable political views and has shown great restraint even under circumstances at times most provoking and irritating, and has ordinarily not gone beyond exercising what is commonly acknowledged as the privilege of an audience in a public meeting, namely, of expressing approval or disapproval by alternate applause or hooting, according to the tune of the music, and it has very rarely gone to the length of breaking up a meeting or gagging their opponents. But we must remember that expression of unpopular political views ventilated in howsoever strong a language is one thing and treachery to the national cause is quite another. While the former is entitled to all considerations, the latter certainly deserves no quarter, no matter from whatever high source it may emanate.

It is but natural that the citizens of Bombay should view with an eye of suspicion and place an uncharitable construction on indiscreet expressions used by this leader, because they can never forget the part he had played as an important member of the Bombay "Cabinet" in the hey-day of Non-co-operation in getting Mahatma Gandhi incarcerated. In a national crisis like this, it is an unpardonable crime against the country and the nation to incite Government, directly or indirectly, to acts of repression and goad the authorities to strong action by deliberately depicting exaggerated and imaginary pictures of gun-powder, ignited matches and imaginary impending disasters. Being no more in the Cabinet, it is no part of his business to tender such gratuitous piece of advice to Government knowing fully well how such opinions are exploited.

AWAKENING OF CHIMANLAL.
I would appeal to our enthusiastic patriots to remember that after all whatever high and authentic position Sir Chimanlal may hold in the so-called Federation, he is not the Federation

itself nor does he express the official views of that body. Further one good result of the national demonstrations on the Independence Day has been the awakening of even Sir Chimanlal, who according to the latest reports, has undergone a healthy change and is credited with the views that "repression would not meet the situation but would only aggravate it."

Therefore, it would be well to remember that the individual opinion of one leader does not mean the expression of the official views of the Federation. It is not necessary to speak anything further on this subject, because we can always depend upon the Bombay audience to do a right thing at the right moment and not carry the point beyond the requirements of the particular case.

When the Congress message could be delivered to lakhs of people in the open sands, let these beguiled souls derive some consolation and satisfaction of at least being able to deliver their unwanted message in a remote corner in the presence of a small disinterested and indifferent gathering.

AUTONOMY OF DOMINION PARLIAMENTS

Recommendation Of Merchant Shipping Conference.

LONDON, Feb. 3.
The Conference of the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant-shipping Legislation representing Britain, the Dominions and India, which sat in London last year, has issued a report embodying its recommendations framed with the object of

"carrying into full effect the equality of status established as the root of principle governing relations between the members of Commonwealth and indicating methods for maintaining and strengthening a practical system of free co-operation." It expresses the opinion that the power of Crown on the advice of the Ministers of the United Kingdom to disallow Dominion Legislation cannot any longer be exercised. It recommends the enactment of Legislation affirming that the Dominion Parliaments are fully empowered to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

The Conference recommends that the Colonial Laws Validity Act of 1865 shall cease to apply to any law made by the Parliaments of the Dominions. It declares:

Inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the Commonwealth a Convention should be framed laying down that any alteration of the law touching the succession to the Throne or Royal style and titles shall hereafter require the assent of the Parliament of all Dominions as well as the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

SIR K. V. REDDY.

Sir K. V. Reddy, Agent to the Government of India in South Africa, who is considerably improved in health, will proceed to Delhi on 1st March to meet the Viceroy. He will embark for South Africa from Bombay on 12th March.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.
New York, Feb. 4.
Previous closing rate ... 16.20
To-day's opening rate ... 16.10
Difference ... -10
To-day's closing rate ... 16.34
Difference ... plus 14

Broach expectation ... Rs. 277

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.
Previous closing rate ... 8.64
To-day's opening rate ... 8.57
Difference ... -07
To-day's closing rate ... 8.62
Difference ... -02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Feb. 4.
Silver ready ... 19-15-0
Lower ... 0-4-0
Silver forward ... 19-13-0
Lower ... 0-4-0
Tone of market: India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb. 4.
1st settlement ... 46-2-0
2nd settlement ... 45-7-0

'IMPERFECT AND INCORRECT'!

(Continued from page 1.)
not state specifically that he was in possession of an important message from the Viceroy?

No answer was given.
Mr. Moore: In view of Sir James Cresser's statement that the Viceroy's message was confidential, now did this information come into the possession of the Leader of the Opposition?

Sir James Cresser: I have no information. I should be glad to hear from Pandit Malaviya.

Pandit Malaviya: I received the information from a reliable person at Allahabad. I then wired my question. I am glad the information has been found to be correct. The President prevented further questions by asking the House to proceed to the normal business.

TENSE SITUATION IN LOBBY.
Immediately a number of members retired to the lobbies and discussed the critical situation which, general opinion was, had done considerable damage to the peace movements. Lobby atmosphere was distinctly tense and far from pacific.

ROAD FUND APPORTIONMENTS.

The House resumed discussion on the resolution moved at the last Simla session regarding the recommendations of the Road Development Committee in the matter of apportionments of Road Fund and accepted 13 formal amendments of Mr. Jayakar without discussion. Some discussion, however, ensued on the amendment of Mr. B. Das who sought to limit the control of the Government of India only to the works which they assisted by contributions from their reserve or otherwise. His basic suspicions were that the intention of the Government was to control roads as they controlled railways for military purposes to meet the contingencies of a revolution, etc.

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra repudiated any sinister motive of the Government in moving the resolution.

A COMPROMISE.

Mr. Jayakar pointed out that the resolution was a compromise between the views that Government should control all-India roads and those that the Ministers should not be interfered with in the discharge of their duties. The latter view held that Government should be only a collecting agency. Mr. Jayakar stated that the Assembly's control was necessary for the purposes of regulating two annas' duty on petrol which was a central source of revenue. The House rejected the amendment as also another amendment of Mr. Das, and passed the amended resolution.

The Assembly then rose for the day.—A.P.

CLOSING OF ASSEMBLY GALLERIES.

Motion Of Protest.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.
Mr. M. K. Acharya, M.L.A., has tabled a motion protesting against the indefinite closing of the galleries of the Legislative Assembly, thereby depriving the members of the Assembly of their rights and privileges. Mr. Acharya's motion is under rule 24-A.—A. P.

M. K. Acharya's Motion.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.
The Assembly met after four days' recess. News of the G. I. P. Railway strike spread rapidly in the lobbies, but the main interest still centres round the domestic deadlock. General impression seemed to be that Pandit Malaviya would ask his short-notice question to-day though Government is ready to answer. Pandit Malaviya sees the Viceroy this afternoon.

MR. ACHARIYA'S MOTION.

In the meantime, the text is available of Mr. Acharya's motion which runs as follows:—

"That the Assembly do place on record its opinion that the President of the Assembly by keeping the Visitors' Galleries closed indefinitely is depriving the members of the privileges of bringing their friends to witness proceedings of the Assembly."

Mr. Acharya says he has given cussion.—A. P.

PATHAN WATCHMAN'S MURDER.

FOUND DEAD IN POOL OF BLOOD

Tragedy At Willingdon Sports Club.

The Bombay City Police are on the hot trail of the murderer of the Pathan watchman of the Willingdon Sports Club, who was found dead in the early hours of Tuesday morning. The watchman Mirzagul was seen hale and hearty by the Secretary of the Club at about 12-30 a.m. At about 3 a.m. the Secretary was awakened from his sleep by the loud and persistent barking of the dog and on going to the spot found Mirzagul the Pathan watchman lying in a pool of blood. He was already dead. A hatchet was discovered by the police near the scene of the outrage. Mirza had a stab-wound on the heart and his stomach was cut open. The police enquiry shows that enmity over money was the cause of this murder. The murderer is still at large and the police are scouring the city for his apprehension.

TAJ MAHAL POST-OFFICE ASSAULT CASE.

—:—
Lt.-Col. Pogson Pleads Not Guilty.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, resumed on Monday the hearing of the case, in which Lieutenant-Colonel F. V. Pogson of the Indian Army Service Corps stands charged with assaulting a public servant in the discharge of his duties. The prosecution alleged that Lieut.-Colonel Pogson assaulted Mr. Y. L. Akolkar, registration clerk in the Sub-Post Office at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Vilaykar, counsel for the defence, Mr. Akolkar said that Lieut.-Colonel Pogson thrust his stick on to chest through the window over the railings, and when he got slapped him with his left hand. The Postmaster was at his counter at the time. Lieut.-Colonel Pogson rushed into the office. The Postmaster then gave him a chair.

Mr. Ramrao Sundarrao, the next witness cross-examined, said Lieut.-Colonel Pogson did nothing after he entered the Post Office, but asked witness to hand over Mr. Akolkar to him.

After some witnesses had been cross-examined, Mr. V. H. Karandikar, Investigating Inspector, was cross-examined by Mr. Vilaykar. The accused then put in his written statement, pleading not guilty to the charge.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. DEFRAUDED.

—:—
Clerk Jailed For 2 Years & To Pay Rs. 1,000 Fine.

Stephen J. Vas, head clerk of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Bombay, was convicted and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on a charge of defrauding the firm to the tune of Rs. 13,500.—

Francis J. D'Souza, the first accused in this case, who was a cashier of the firm, it will be recalled, pleaded "guilty" to the charge in the earlier stage and was sentenced to one year's hard labour.

The Magistrate, in the course of the judgment, remarked that Stephen Vas was the principal offender and that without him the fraud would not have been committed. The accused, he added, even asked the first accused to take the whole blame upon himself. In his opinion a deterrent sentence was necessary to meet the ends of justice.

notice of the motion under the new Rule 24-A which was recently promulgated by the Secretary of State and requests the President to grant an early date for discussion.—A. P.

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THE
BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1930

PRINCES AND
INDEPENDENCE.

His Highness Maharaja of Patiala recently delivered, at a State Durbar, a frank though necessarily panicky speech on the present political situation. The gist of the speech is somewhat as follows: The new Congress creed of Independence is a "will-o'-the-wisp" that would lead the country through anarchy to depths even worse. "The Indian Princes, apart from other considerations, are bound 'in honour' by 'sacred' treaties to the British Crown, under which it is impossible for them to lend any countenance to the creed of Indian Independence. Far from it, they are bound actively 'to offer their countenance and their co-operation to the Government of British India.' At the same time His Highness reiterates the Princes' willingness 'to co-operate with any body of opinion in British India which is prepared to build on sure foundations of our existing national fabric.' Incidentally, the Maharaja of Patiala makes a profoundly true statement that the idea of Independence cannot be dismissed as an academic proposition but that 'the history of the world has taught us that ideas themselves have a dynamic force.'

The idea of Independence is indeed an elemental force which has operated from the very origin of history, which has moved whole nations to deeds of phenomenal courage and heroism, which has inspired many of the ancestors of the present Indian Princes themselves, which is now stirring the hearts of millions both in what is now British India and in the Indian States and which may be trusted to pursue its dynamic course. To call such a dynamic idea a will-o'-the-wisp is to lose faith in humanity. Indians are only doing today what they have done in the past and what much lesser nations have done and are still doing. They are bound to win, despite opposition, let alone the qualms of a few Indians themselves. British Indians at least are not bound by any treaties or engagements or contracts. And after all, what is more sacred and honourable to them than loyalty to the land whose salt they eat? The attainment of the goal may mean suffering. If so, every possible and honourable attempt must be made to minimise the suffering but not to divert men from the goal itself.

"Dominion Status is a grander ideal than Independence," say the Princes and several others. But the value of this plea is to be necessarily discounted if year after year the same plea is urged, as if it were a sin for India to aspire to independence. And when that plea is advanced by the Princes, it is even more open to exception. For they say in effect: We are for ever pledged to be loyal to the British connection. We can co-operate with British Indians only if they swear eternal loyalty to the British connection whatever may be their reward for that loyalty. In short, we are tied down; therefore British Indians must tie themselves down. Indians cannot accept such a position which only drags each other down. Besides, let it not be forgotten that while independence means the severance of the present form of British connection which places India in a position of servility, it does not prevent renewal of connection with Britain on a genuinely honourable basis, an alliance of two self-respecting equals. Nor should opponents and critics of Indian independence ignore the fact that we are not living in pre-war times but in an age when a nation has to ally itself not merely with one or two others but with all. Independent India will be a self-respecting and honoured member of a genuine League of Nations in which the countries of Asia and Africa will have their proper place. "How can there be co-operation or Federation between the States and the independent India?" ask the Princes. The answer is simple: When British India is independent, as she is bound to be, the Princes and the people of the States will have far more real freedom to choose their manner of co-operation with independent India, and they will then make their choice wisely. As regards the rights of the Princes themselves, it is enough to say that independent India will in her own interest, apart from other considerations, better safeguard the legiti-

mate rights of Indian Princes, her kith and kin, than an alien nation has done or will ever do. We are glad that the Maharaja of Patiala is willing along with his brother Princes, to "co-operate with any body of opinion in British India which is prepared to build on the sure foundations of our existing national fabric." That is a wise move and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru may make the best of the offer. Such constructive co-operation will help all and not hinder the progress towards independence. Let all parties, including the Princes and their subjects, move towards freedom without any fratricidal strife.

WAKE UP, RATEPAYERS.

Mr. Manu Subedar has rendered a distinct service to the City by writing his separate report, as a member of the Finance Committee of the Improvement Trust on the finances of the Trust and on the budget for the new year. He has uttered words of grave warning which ought not to be lost on the tax-payers, and which call for very prompt action at the hands of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. There is no doubt that if such action is not now taken, Nemesis will overtake the City and, as Mr. Manu Subedar rightly says, all hopes of progress and the provision of those amenities, for which the public look to the Bombay Municipality will have to be abandoned and increased taxes levied, which will be absorbed in the payment of interest on unproductive debt. It is a commonplace that Bombay has fallen on bad days and everybody is trying to find out the reasons and the remedies. There are, however, issues close at hand, prompt and proper attention to which would stem the mad career of waste on which public bodies entrusted with public funds have embarked. The Improvement Trust is undoubtedly one of such bodies and nothing short of its immediate transfer to the Bombay Municipality will solve the problem presented by it.

There have been in the past many complaints against the Improvement Trust. It has, on the pretext of serving public purposes, acquired large properties and prevented the accumulation of wealth in private hands. These public purposes have not been realised and a large amount of vacant land purchased from borrowed money is now lying on its hands with evidently no prospect of its disposal for many decades. Against this asset of which, as Mr. Manu Subedar complains, there is no valuation, there is a debt already amounting to 13 crores of rupees and mounting up by the capitalisation of deficits year after year. The deficit itself, according to his separate report, amounts to Rs. 54 lakhs and the municipal contribution of Rs. 25-12 lakhs is, therefore, quite inadequate. Whatever the Municipality does not contribute now is made good by further borrowing, which is guaranteed not by Government, but is a first charge on the rateable value of the city. It appears that a magnificent cash balance of Rs. 150 lakhs has been squandered to make up these deficits in the last six years.

We do not see any reason for the separate maintenance of the Bombay Improvement Trust when most of its capital schemes have been carried out and those that now remain incomplete have very few prospects of being carried out. The work, which the Trust has now to perform, is work of the same kind as the Bombay Municipality is carrying on and for which the latter has both superior and subordinate staff. There can be, therefore, no justification for the expenditure of about Rs. 20 lakhs on management and the maintenance of the Trust estates. In proportion to the revenue, these charges are undoubtedly excessive and in regard to the chawls Mr. Manu Subedar has shown that the Trust estate is not realising anything more than between 2 and 3 per cent. This is a very sad spectacle presented by a Department that was boomed at one time, but we cannot escape the logic of facts. Most private land ventures in the city have been completely wiped out and the Improvement Trust would have been liquidated long ago had it been a private concern. To delay such liquidation, however, by amalgamation with the Bombay Municipality and by the transfer of some of the services to the Corporation would be an act of criminal waste against which the tax-payer of Bombay must register his very stout protest. We would draw the attention of the Government of Bombay who, it would appear, are the stumbling-block in the way of immediate amalgamation, to this state of affairs and suggest the

appointment of an expert committee, which Mr. Manu Subedar suggests, to look into the finances of the Trust. With the evil experience of the Bombay Development Department and the uncertain future, if not the threatened failure, of the Sukkur Barrage, the tax-payer in Bombay would have to blame himself if he did not bestir and take such measures as are urgently called for.

THE KENWORTHY SLOGAN.

Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, Labour Member of Parliament, a man of great political industry, financial ability to devote himself to politics and destined, according to rumours now current in Britain, for high office in the Labour Government to pilot through the Commons that Government's Indian "Reforms" Bill, arrived in India some weeks ago to study the situation on the spot. He must be a man of quick discovery and quicker decisions, because hardly a few weeks of his sojourn in India have enabled him to discolour in pontifical fashion in British journals upon the problem of India. Some of his conclusions and the most part of his advice will be eagerly welcomed by the British die-hards. "Get out or Govern" is the Kenworthy dictum and the gallant gentleman in the columns of the "Catholic Herald" and the "Saturday Graphic" elaborates views about the necessity of India to Britain as an outlet for British goods and the exercise of British monopolist shipping enterprise, about the "unrepresentative" character of the Congress, and about the "problem" of the Indian Princes which will be acclaimed with joy by the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph" and all the other Jingo crew.

This British investigator, however, has the hardihood to say, after running down the Congress and ridiculing the Lahore resolutions, that what he pleads for is "the unprejudiced and objective consideration" of the Indian problem. His silly effusions in the journals we mentioned above indicate that he approaches the Indian problem from the prejudiced angle of the economic exploiters who, is mainly concerned with the retention of a system of political rule in India which can assist him to force British goods down Indian throats. His point of view is, indeed, "objective". But the Indian problem cannot be solved unless it is considered subjectively. No self-respecting nation will tolerate for long the rule of another. This is a "subjective" historical lesson which Lt.-Commander Kenworthy and his kind will forget, only to their country's peril. "Get out or Govern" is a slogan easy to utter, but unless Lt.-Commander Kenworthy has no other advice to give his countrymen through this slogan than to tell them that they must rule India ruthlessly by the sword, that slogan has no meaning. And if ruthless rule is to be the British policy, India can answer, "Try it." India accepts the challenge.

RIGHT OF PROCESSION.

A Reuter's message states that on Monday on being informed, in regard to an interpellation of his, of the offence for which Mr. Subash Bose and eleven others had been sentenced, Mr. Thurtle put a supplementary question "whether it was now illegal for the Indian Nationalists to hold processions." This evidently piqued Mr. Benn who is reported to have retorted that Mr. Thurtle "was not stating the facts of the case accurately" and that the case he referred to was still "sub-judice", as an appeal had been lodged. But no sensible person belonging to a civilized State can get round the fact that it is one of the inalienable rights of every citizen to protest peacefully against a grievance along those who are of his or her way of thinking, by making a demonstration through organising a public procession. If such a citizen disturbs public order or peace, that is a separate issue but the right of procession cannot be challenged in a civilized community or by a Government, claiming to be civilized.

THE CHURCH AND
EDUCATION.

AGE OF FAITH AND IGNORANCE.

(BY DR. C. L. D'AVOINE.)

In our last article we stated how education was widespread in the Roman Empire and in Greece up to the time Christianity came into power in Rome. In the course of the 5th century when Christianity had become, by imperial decree, the sole religion of the Roman Empire, not a single trace of the pagan system of schools existed. No writer on education can prove the existence of a single school at that date. Yet, there are people who seriously make-believe that Christianity gave the world schools when its triumph was assured. This, of course, is to be found in certain apologetic literature though there is not a shadow of evidence for this bold claim.

EUROPE UNVEILED IN IGNORANCE.

At the beginning of the seventh century, Europe was enveloped in a profound night thanks to the Church. The triumph of Christianity was now complete. The Church had the greatest contempt for learning, it was only concerned with the other world; its disdain for worldly pursuits made it early the enemy of education. So great a Pope as Gregory the Great, who was a person of noble rank, expressed the general attitude of the leaders of the Church when he severely rebuked Bishop Desiderius, of Vienne in Gaul, for conducting a small school in which classics were taught. The Pope said that he had heard this news with a feeling of shame. Apologists have tried to explain that the Pope objected to classics on account of the pagan ideas they embodied; but it is clear that the Pope objected to the teaching of profane

letters which mean other things than religious teaching.

IGNORANCE OF THE MONKS.

There is a legend that the monks preserved for us the learning of the ancient Greeks which they studiously copied. There is a good deal of evidence that the monks of that period were grossly ignorant. Even if they were educated enough to do so, one would not expect them to copy the literature of paganism. "Imagine them," says Mr. McCabe, "copying the obscenities of Apuleius, the amorous verse of Horace, the Adventures of Gods and Goddesses in Ovid!" No; we owe all this to the Moors and the Jews. Mr. McCabe, who was himself a monk, tells us that the religious monasteries considered Latin literature to be "inspired by the devil," as Tertullian said. Professor Heeren, who has made a thorough study of the question, says that we owe not a single genuine piece of Greek literature to the monks unless it be the study of Aristotle's "Dialectics" which is disputed. On the contrary, we know that as late as the eleventh century, priests and monks were generally ignorant, very few of them could read the Bible and the Breviary. A bishop of Laon (in France) of the eleventh century says: "There is more than one bishop who cannot name the letters of the alphabet on his fingers." Mr. McCabe says that the priests of that period had not the slightest understanding of the Latin they mumbled. The illiteracy

(Continued on Page 10.)

MODERN PERSIA.

TWO EVENTS OF NOTE.

(By G. K. N.)

I. The Majlis of Teheran has at last passed a Bill, on January 31, according to Reuter, prohibiting the import of silver into Persia. This is the result partly of the agitation in the Persian Press for some several months. All the principal dailies in Teheran raised their voice against the dumping of silver which affected the depreciation of the Kram to a disastrous limit. The "Shafaq Sorkh" led the way. The "Iran" was by no means behindhand. The "Kushid" the "Ettelaat," the "Watan," all showed a rare unanimity. In fact, I am not aware of any public organ in Persia which did not proceed to strengthen the hands of the Government in making up its mind to adopt the measure which it has now adopted. Taking up the files of our Persian newspapers at random one comes across the "Iran" of November 4 which expresses itself to this effect:

STABILISING THE EXCHANGE.

The greatest importance attaches to the fall of the Kram and to the attempt to remedy it as soon as possible if the economic life of the country is not to be completely paralysed. The paper invites the Government to treat the question as of vital urgency and find a solution to the grave problem. It takes the occasion to remind its readers that the greatest service rendered by M. Poincaré to his country was to put a check to the sinking of the franc and the stabilisation of the French currency. This sagacity of M. Poincaré has grown into a proverb in France among all the parties. The paper emphasises that the fall of its currency is the greatest economic event that can happen to a country and that if it was not arrested immediately an irreparable debacle was the expected result. It points out the disastrous ratio between the Kram and pound sterling which had a steady rising tendency. The "Iran" analyses the causes of the situation. The main factors were the lowering of the price of silver which was only recently 27 pounds per ounce and has now fallen to 23. Secondly, the fall of the Kram was due to the disproportionately large foreign imports. The number of trucks and motor-cars in Persia had risen from 3,150 to 5,500 in the course of 8 months. The Railway syndicate was purchasing every month a hundred thousand pounds sterling worth of goods having expended up to date £1,250,000. The exports on the other hand were insignificant. Particularly was this case with carpets and opium, the two most important articles of demand by foreigners.

The passing of the Bill is bound to impart an optimistic tone to the Persian newspapers. Some of them of late have taken themselves to melancholy jeremiads on the economic plight of the country. The "Ettelaat" of January 8 particularly laments the stagna-

tion in the carpet market. The Persian carpets are simply no more in demand. The grounds are various; the most important being competition from Turkey, China, and Iraq. The paper deprecates the levy of the Persian who parts with some of the treasured silken piles comparatively for a song. The same individual eagerly pays fancy prices for automobiles and fashionable neck-ties and French perfumes. The daily dolefully asks "Where is it all leading us to?" With the currency stabilised Persia's future is without reasonable anxiety.

II.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENT.

On the same date Reuter reported the return of the Shah to Teheran. The Shah of Persia recently paid a visit to Ahvaz, the arabicised name of the province of Khuzestan in connection with the opening of the southern portion of the railway which it is hoped will one day link the Persian Gulf with the Caspian. In modern times Reza Shah is the only ruler of Iran who has travelled so far south in his dominions. The railway covers about hundred miles from a spot called Khormusa which has been re-named Bunder Shahpur and stretches up to Dizpūr. The Shah and his retinue were conveyed in a special train to Bunder Shahpur. His Majesty examined the railway station and the wharfs and the construction of the jetties. The port was inspected in a steamer belonging to Messrs. Stricks and Co. His Majesty slept for the night on board the ship. Early next morning he left again for Ahvaz. It appears that the steamer used by the Shah has been re-named "Bunder Shahpur" since it was the first to enter the port. It was originally christened "Arbistan." In 1924 the Shah re-conquered this territory from the Arab Shaikh Khazal who was carried a prisoner to Teheran. In 1928 he travelled down south to open the port of Bunder Shahpur. Hence this is the third time that Reza Shah has visited the Persian Gulf. While inspecting the works of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company the authorities of the latter gave an increment of 5 per cent to their employees in honour of the Shah's visit as already noted in a previous article. The Persian Government is naturally making the most of the revived but subdued rivalries between Britain and Russia. It is certainly not discouraging the boat loads of cotton fabric and sugar are brought into Persia at a price with which Manchester and Java cannot compete and which it is said does not pay the Russians themselves; the objective of the Bolsheviks being to introduce Russian wares to the Persian people who rarely prefer another brand of the same commodity when they are used to one. The "Ettelaat" of January 8 particularly laments the stagna-

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Excellent Propaganda.

It is, indeed, excellent propaganda for the promotion of naval disarmament that a memorial should have been addressed to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by a hundred and ninety-six members of the House of Commons expressing warm agreement with the Labour Government's efforts to obtain the consent of the great Naval Powers participating in the London Conference, for the abolition of battleships. The effect of the memorial will be great in America where the influential and financially well-equipped Big Navy group is putting forth great efforts to misrepresent the work of the Conference. But when the memorial draws attention to the question of submarines and light cruisers, it touches upon a matter regarding which not only France and Italy, but also Japan will have a lot to say and what they will say will not be pleasant for Britain and America to hear. They are not concerned about the abolition of battleships. Battleships are a luxury which only Britain and America with their ample financial resources can afford. The smaller Naval Powers will be relieved if they are abolished. But as regards the other, smaller but more effective engines of destruction the smaller Powers will regard with great suspicion the proposal to reduce them radically.

Bombay Liberals' Message.

The Bombay Liberals may be congratulated on their boldness and persistence in deciding to hold another public meeting to-day to convey to the people of Bombay the message of the Madras Liberal Federation. We trust this meeting will fare much better than the last one. The message itself is well known to be most uninspiring. But if the public prize freedom of thought and speech they ought to give a patient hearing to the Liberals. To do otherwise would argue both weakness and unfairness on their side. But at the same time it is up to them to prevent by peaceful means unacceptable resolutions being palmed off in the name of the public. The Liberals on their side will do well not to speak as if they had more points of difference with their fellow-countrymen of the Congress than with the bureaucracy. They may also enlighten the people of Bombay about their programme of action, if any, such as would bring any kind of pressure to bear upon Government. The meeting may fittingly end with deafening cheers for Indian Independence.

A Feat of Efficiency.

It is something that the project of a new College at Andheri bids fair at last to materialise itself in June next. After all, sixteen years are not much in the life-time of a nation. The project originated in the pre-war days in the donation of Rs. 8 lakhs by Sir Mahomed Yusuf to Government for the promotion of higher education of Muslim youths. But what kind of higher education would suit best was not an easy problem even for the Government of Bombay; besides, there were the distractions of the World War. Yet within five years the Government, according to the Director of Information arrived at their final decision to devote the donation towards the establishment of a First Grade Government Arts College. But as fate would have it, post-war high prices upset Government's plans. It is, however, a relief to be now assured that those difficulties have been overcome. Nothing less could have been expected from so resourceful a Government, whose solicitude for rapid progress in education, especially of Muslims, is too well known to need re-mention. The world will not easily forget the feat of bringing a big project within sight of success in only 16 years with Rs. 8 lakhs in hand.

No Need for Non-Indians.

Giving evidence before the Bombay Banking Enquiry Committee in Bombay, the representative of the Imperial Bank of India, declared in a somewhat patronising manner that the Bank had adopted a policy of "progressive Indianisation" of the staff. And as proof he pointed out that from 1920-29 there had been 34 additional appointments of Indians to various posts in the Head Office and branches. Things would have appeared rosier if more minor posts were included. But Indians can have no more patience with the nonsense about "progressive Indianisation" in India, and particularly in the field of Banking, where, given the opportunity, Indians have shown themselves capable of achieving remarkable success. If the much-talked-of efficiency is really to be the test, there is hardly need for non-Indians in the Imperial Bank from top to bottom.

His Decision.

Lady (at children's party): "Well, my little man, what are you going to be when you grow up?" Little Man (tugging at uncomfortable neckwear): "Somebody that don't wear a collar."

WORLD OF SPORT.

HINTS FOR RACEGOERS.

Horses To Follow.

(BY "PILOT").

The race for the Rajpipla Gold Cup will be the chief turn of day. It is a pity that it has been found necessary to squeeze in this mid-week fixture for the attendance is not likely to be the big one anticipated.

WRIGLEY'S GUM has won his last two races so fluently that he is expected to hoist another winning flag for Godfrey in the big affair.

I am told that the Kolhapur people fancy the chances of the Australian bred horse TREYLYON. A mile appears to suit this useful son of Cydon.

GORBIO has not had the best of luck in recent essays. I figure that he will be the big upset here.

SAXPENCE failed us in the Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate last week, but I shall trust him again in the Malabar Hill Plate to-day.

VEGINGTON PLANET is expected to carry the Askuran jacket with prominence.

Harrison saddles a smart galloper in BALLYBROPHY. A good each way investment.

A victory is anticipated for SAIFULOWLA in the Bombay Arab Derby. He must be a fighting factor if properly handled.

MANJI was galloping on resolutely in the Dealers' Plate last week and is well in with a chance among this lot.

Another big prize expected to come the way of the fortunate Eve establishment is the Cambridge Stakes, through the medium of the much improved MAYBAR.

KILDERKIN is my idea of the probable upset. He may be worth a flutter.

A winning turn is indicated for BLACK JEST in the other division of the Cambridge Stakes.

A most dangerous rival should be BRIDAL KNOT who showed us that he is in good fettle last week.

It is time that S. S. Akkasaheb won a race of some sort. I have an idea that CERTAINLY will credit our sporting lady owner with her first success this season in the Broome Plate.

The most likely rivals for honours are WESTERNHAM and LADY LUCK.

I shall trust LONELY INN again in the Adelaide Plate. The speedy filly has made considerable improvement.

ALCOR must be making a bold bid for honours as he was not too lucky in his last essay.

Keep an eye on SUNNYVILLE, who is coming on fast.

MASIAL with the necessary handling should be a fighting factor in the Kolhapur Plate, Division I.

Two others who must figure prominently are ZUMMAR and THE GIRL FRIEND.

LE TOUQUET who starts in the other division appears to be the best bet of the day.

AKRAM and VITA must be thereabouts.

Selection By "Senex".

2-15 p.m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE, Div. I.
THE GIRL FRIEND 1
MASHAL 2
ZUMMAR 3

2-45 p.m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE, Div. II.
LE TOUQUET 1
VITA 2
AKRAM 3

3-15 p.m.

THE BROOME PLATE.
WESTERNHAM 1
CERTAINLY 2
HAPPY VALLEY 3

3-45 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, Div. II.
BLACK JEST 1
BRIDAL KNOT 2
ANYTHING 3

4-15 p.m.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.
MANJI 1
SAIFULOWLA 2
SHEEMA 3

4-45 p.m.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.
WRIGLEY'S GUM 1
TREYLYON 2
GORBIO 3

5-15 p.m.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.
SAXPENCE 1
BALLYBROPHY 2
POBEIDA 3

5-45 p.m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, Div. I.
RAPHAEL 1
MAY BAR 2
KILDERKIN 3

6-15 p.m.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.
LONELY INN 1
PENCEDOR 2
ALCOR 3

TWO JOCKEYS FINED.

Morriss's Outburst Of Temper.

Two jockeys were fined after the races on Saturday last. E. J. Morriss in a moment of pique because his mount Shamshazaman did not figure as prominently as expected in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Division I kicked the horse on dismounting and was fined Rs. 500 for this outburst of temper.

J. W. Brace for rough riding in the Chief of Kagal Plate was the poorer by Rs. 200 after the local stewards had finished with him and in addition he was severely cautioned as to his future riding.

BILLIARDS IN LONDON.

Australian Professionals On Top.

The following are the closing scores in the Billiards matches:—

Walter Lindrum 19,376
Willie Smith 9,785
Lindrum made of

break of 1,033
Clark McConachy 14,726
Tom Newman 12,068
Lindrum has gone far ahead in his fourth encounter with Willie Smith and is likely to run out an easy winner.

In the other game the struggle for supremacy is keen McConachy leading that brilliant cueist Tom Newman by just over 2000 points.

WEST INDIES FIRST INNINGS LEAD PORT OF SPAIN.

In the Test Match between the M.C.C. and the West Indies XI, the home team has the lead on the first innings. England has scored 20 for 1 wicket in their second venture.

Following are the scores: M.C.C. 1st Innings 208.
West Indies—1st Innings: 254 (Hunte 58, Constantine 52).
England—2nd Innings: 20 for 1 wicket.

DRAW FOR DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

INDIA TO MEET GREECE. Paris, Feb. 3.

The following is the draw for the European zone of the Davis Cup: Top Half:—Byes into the second round, four teams, namely, Czechoslovakia vs. Denmark.

Holland vs. Finland.
The following will play in the first round:—

Greece vs. India.
Japan vs. Hungary.
Jugo-Slavia vs. Sweden.

Belgium vs. Spain.
Bottom Half:—First round:—Australia vs. Switzerland.
Monaco vs. Ireland.

Poland vs. Rumania.
Germany vs. Great Britain.
Byes into the second round, four teams, namely,

Norway vs. Austria.
Italy vs. Egypt.

R. F. HARD COURT TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The matches fixed for to-day (Wednesday) are:—

Hindu Gymkhana Court No. 1, at 4 p.m.:—W. N. Ghorpade and D. G. Desai vs. N. R. Subarna and B. H. Khardekar, followed by at 4-30 p.m.

Mrs. McDougall and Mrs. Davidson vs. Miss Row and Mrs. R. Row (semi-final).

Court No. 2 at 3-45 p.m.:—B. C. V. Mehta vs. Capt. Deshpande (1st Round), followed by at 4-30 p.m.

Miss O. Stebbing and Mrs. Corbett-Wright vs. Mrs. Portlock and Miss Montgomery.

The following players should be ready to play on the first available court of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana:—Mrs. Ridsdale and Annett vs. A. C. Pereira and Miss Coplestone.

INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The result of the match played on Tuesday, are:—

Semi-Finals:—Sydenham B vs. St. Xavier's B.
(V. M. Merchant) vs. (B. C. V. Mehta) 3/6, 6/2, 6/1 Sydenham B wins.

The programme for Thursday is as under:—
Gentlemen's Singles Final: St. Xavier's College A vs. Sydenham College B. (R. Vakharia) vs. (V. M. Merchant).

Carmen At Opera House.

In the hands of a capable cast to which the Carl Rosa Opera Company had entrusted the ever-popular Carmen the work fared well. This work is one of the greatest favourites with Opera lovers and an appreciative audience followed with interest the Opera in English.

"Carmen" is perhaps one of the most difficult of operatic roles as it requires both voice and histrionic ability for its successful representation. Miss Ethel Beard certainly possesses considerable histrionic ability but her voice lacks the volume necessary for the part. Her acting left nothing to be desired and it may be said that she made one of the most bewitching and fascinating of Carmens seen on the Opera stage. Her singing though lacking in volume was sweet and clear.

The Toveador's Song was rendered with spirit by Mr. Douglas Pemberton, his rich baritone filling the theatre. Micaela was attractively played by Miss Frida Gabell. Unfortunately this little lady does not possess a strong voice, but nevertheless her singing was very sweet. Mr. John Perry's performance was a distinct improvement on that of the first night. He both sang and acted with fine feeling. The other members of the cast as well as the chorus were in good form. The chorus strikes me as being one of the best heard in Bombay. They are extremely well drilled and contribute solidly to the support of the principals.

A word must also be mentioned about the excellent scenery that the Company possesses.

Mr. Leon Merovitz had great difficulty with his orchestra last night. He tried his best to do justice to the music of Bizet, but certain members of Orchestra seemed to be unwilling to co-operate and theatre. Micaela was attractive but failed to achieve what he desired.

ALL-MUSICAL FILM AT EXCELSIOR.

Some excellent music, especially the famous Viennese Waltzes in violin solos by the charming film star Betty Compson form the chief attraction of the "Street Girl," Radio's all-talking picture showing this week at the Excelsior Theatre.

Adapted from W. Carey Wontley's story "The Viennese Charmer" the film is a thrilling drama of a poor cabaret-girl in a small Hungarian cafe "The Little Aragon" in New York, whose talents as a violin player wins her the admiration of a prince. The latter's attentions to her introduce a complicated situation by arousing the jealousy of her lover, which, however, is soon dispelled by the Prince's own magnanimous gesture, leaving them happily re-united.

G. I. P. RAILWAY SERVICE PAALYSED.

(Continued from Page 1.) of the time table. The Mails from Calcutta, Delhi and other distant places were late by one or two hours.

RY. AUTHORITIES VIGILANT.

The vigilance of the Railway authorities was as perfect as it could be. They had kept ready at hand a number of trained workers who could be immediately despatched to places where they were needed. The cabinmen at Kalyan and Diva struck work and they had to be promptly replaced by fresh men despatched from Bombay.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MR. RUKAR.

The Hon. General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union writes:—

"The strike of the G. I. P. railwaymen began this morning at 7 a.m. About 3000 railway workers struck work exactly at 7 a.m. at Victoria Terminus. About 200 volunteers were picketing at Victoria Terminus. The picketing continued peacefully up to 10 a.m.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

The Victoria Terminus presented a deserted appearance. Railway officials obviously got annoyed at this, and asked Mr. Rukar to vacate the open space under the shed, near the platform. Mr. Rukar wanted to know the law and authority under which the sergeants wanted him to do so. The European Sergeants refused to do so, and on Mr. Rukar's refusal to comply with the request, the two Sergeants used force and gave blows to Mr. Rukar and other volunteers, and forced them out of the shed near the platform.

Mr. Rukar and the other volunteers then came on the road between the new and old station. But the European sergeants would not allow him and his volunteers to stand even on the road.

Then some Railway officials came there and asked Mr. Rukar to vacate the road. On Mr. Rukar's request to give him a writ-

ten order to this effect, they refused to do so; neither did they assign any reason for this. A second time Mr. Rukar and his party, was driven away by physical force, from the road and taken towards the Round Mahadan.

POLICE HIGH HANDEDNESS CONDEMNED.

Thousands of railway workers followed him and a big meeting was held in the Mahadan. Messrs. Rukar, Ginnwalla, Dr. Choksey and Bhikhar addressed the meeting and condemned the action of the sergeants, and said that the consequences of such high-handedness would be simply disastrous.

One volunteer is reported to have been assaulted at Sandhurst Road.

At Kurla, two Union volunteers are reported to have been arrested, but no charge has been framed against them. The number of pickets at various centres is also reported to be limited, and the right of peaceful picketing of the railway workers, is interfered with.

TELEGRAMS WITHHELD.

Great excitement prevails amongst the Railway workers. The telegrams of the Union about the success of the strike to outside centres, are being withheld by Government, and communications to outside centres is practically stopped.

75,000 MEN ON STRIKE.

Union's Statement.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in the course of an official communication states:—

The strike of the G. I. P. Railway workers began on Tuesday at 7 a.m. and will continue until such time as an honourable compromise is reached with the Agent.

A great majority of the workers all over the line have struck work reports of which have been received from many of the important centres such as Kalyan, Igatpur, Kargara, Manmad, Poona, Nagpur, Jhansi, Itarsi, Bhopal, Bina, Chalisgaon, Karjat, Meral, Lonavla, Solavadi, Dhond.

The Union suspects that messages from other centres have been withheld in transmission. But judging from the whole situation the strike is a great success.

The Administration is making feverish attempt to make a show of regular service, but the same has completely failed. The European Sergeants are reported to have acted high-handedly in certain centres between Bombay and Kalyan. Any undue use of force, the Union fears, will only aggravate the situation.

The strikers have maintained perfect peace and the thousands of volunteers are custodians of peace to-day. Will not this general response, asks the Union, open the eyes of the Railway Administration and bring them into a reasonable mood? About 75,000 have probably joined the strike and are determined to carry it to success. The right to peaceful picketing is also being seriously curtailed by the police. The Union hopes the authorities concerned well see that this interference is checked.

M. & S. M. RAILWAY UNION'S SYMPATHY.

A report from Bezvada states that at the second annual meeting of the Bezvada Branch of the M. & S. M. Railway Union, under the presidency of Mr. V. V. Giri passed a resolution sympathising with the G.I.P. Railway strike.

CARRY ON TILL VICTORY.

ALLEGED POLICE HIGH-HANDEDNESS CONDEMNED.

A mammoth meeting of the workers of the G.I.P. Railway was held at Byculla on Tuesday evening where speeches were made exhorting the workers to hold out with courage and determination. Mr. R. S. Rukar in the course of his speech condemned the action of the police in using force against him and the peaceful volunteers at the Victoria Terminus Station.

That the police had to take recourse to such conduct, attributed the speaker, vindicated the strength of the workers and demonstrated the weakness of the administration. He warned the authorities concerned of the disastrous consequences if the police continued to behave as they did on Tuesday. Concluding he pointed out that the irregular way in which the train service was being carried on, showed that the whole system had been paralysed. He exhorted the workers to maintain absolute non-violence even under provocation and stand firm in their resolve.

Mr. Ginnwalla referred to splendid response of the workers all over the line to the call of action and exhorted them to carry on the strike till success was attained.

Messrs. Kulkarni, Purandare and others also spoke.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

"Complete Services Being Maintained."

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The following press note is issued from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Agent's office: 12-30 Hours: The complete service of suburban and main line

trains is being maintained mostly to normal timings.

The numbers of strikers are not sufficient to make it necessary to curtail services. The shops at Parel, Matunga, Manmad and Jhansi are on strike.

The situation on the Jubbulpore and Sholapur Divisions is normal. On the Jhansi Division only four stations have been affected, and train running is not influenced. In the Bhussaval Division the situation is normal, except at Nagpur and Itarsi where trains are being passed through all right.—A. P.

SITUATION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Bhopal Under Complete Strike.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union sends the following to the Press:—

The following telegrams have been received in this office from the union branch secretaries regarding the strike situation:

From Kalyan booked at 7-30 a.m.: "Situation satisfactory. Good report."

From Poona: "About 2,000 members of the Union struck—Secretary."

From Bhopal received here at 9-30 a.m.: "Bhopal under complete strike. No fear. Be firm."

Several telegrams addressed to branch secretaries at Jhansi, Manmad and other places despatched from here have been refused booking by the telegraph authorities as objectionable.—Free Press.

2,000 WORKERS STRIKE AT NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Feb. 4.

About 2,000 workers of the G.I.P. Railway struck work this morning. They are all Indians. With a few exceptions Anglo-Indians and Europeans are so far loyally working. Train services are being maintained. Strikers are peaceful. The exact number of strikers could not be obtained as responsible officers are busy maintaining the train service.—A. P.

Complete Strike At Nagpur And Dhond.

BOMBAY, Feb. 4.

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union in a statement to the Press says:—The Union office has received telegrams from their branch secretaries at Nagpur and Dhond saying there is a complete strike at those places.—Free Press.

SAFETY CHAINS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir:—It is understood on reliable authority that the safety chains on the Electric Trains have been disconnected by the G.I.P. Railway Officials. This is contrary to the Railway Act, and is an offence under that Act. It is, moreover, prejudicial to the safety of the public. Much has been said against the legality of the strike of the Union by the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway. It is to be seen what action the authorities take in this respect.

All the same it is the duty of the Union to warn the public against this illegal action, which is likely to endanger the safety of the public.—Yours, etc.

Hon. General Secretary, G.I.P. Railway Union, Bombay.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY PROPOSALS.

Debate In Chamber Of Deputies.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Cairo—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday agreed to debate on February 5 an urgent motion of the Premier Nahas Pasha asking for a mandate to negotiate a treaty between Egypt and Britain on the basis of the British proposals put forward in August.

Nahas Pasha declared that the friendly spirit behind the British proposals had created a favourable occasion for a final and honourable settlement.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

ask those who profess this creed to consider before it is too late whether they are not retarding rather than advancing the true interests of all India.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL.

Lords Insist On Amendments.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The decision of the House of Lords yesterday by 150 votes to 42 to insist on their amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill limiting the operation of the measure to one year has led to a situation pregnant with serious possibilities. An emergency meeting of the Cabinet held in the House of Commons last evening decided to call a special meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party for to-day to discuss the position. It is suggested that a compromise may be reached by the extension of the time-limit to three years.—Reuter.

"Independence Move: A Will-O'-The Wisp."

"IT WILL LEAD TO ANARCHY AND DEPTHS EVEN WORSE."

PATIALA DENOUNCES CONGRESS ACTIVITIES.

They Will Engulf The States, Fears His Highness!

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, in the course of his speech made at a Durbar, said:—

"At this juncture I feel sure that you will expect me to address you upon the political situation, which is critical alike for Indian States and for British India. The time has come for us, rulers and people of the States, to speak our minds frankly upon problems which confront us. I need not say that we in Patiala have no desire to interfere in any manner whatsoever in those matters which are the affairs of British India alone. It is not our business to advise or criticise our neighbours, provided always that they realise that while they are entitled to manage their own affairs, we on our part are equally entitled to manage ours. But when an ideal set up by a party in British India affects us also, then we should be doing poor service both to all India and to ourselves if we did not express our view."

"A MIRAGE."

"The Indian National Congress, which met at Lahore during the Christmas week, has declared the goal of India to be complete independence. The British connection which generations of British Indian politicians, including such ardent patriots as the late Mr. Gokhale, had taken the pride in describing as providential, is denounced as an unholy thing, 'an embrace of death and India' is asked to seek as her objective the mirage of absolute and final separation from the British Empire, while the Indian States continue in relationship with the British Crown would not be a nation but mere patch work."

"I am convinced that Congress leaders realise this and that it is for all India that they desire independence. In fact they seem to assume that an independent British India would absorb or at least have full authority over Indian States. Such an idea, was of the States, peoples and Rulers alike, are bound to oppose with all their strength. The sacred obligations laid on us by our treaties leave us no alternative."

"By our treaties and engagements we are bound in honour to the British Crown and have incurred obligations, which we are determined to discharge in the letter and in the spirit."

We cannot at the suggestion of any person, however eminent or of any organisation, however powerful, treat these obligations as of no account."

RIGHT OF CONGRESS QUESTIONED.

"In these circumstances, is it not incumbent on us to ask by what right the Congress claims to speak for the Indian States? If there are in the Congress persons who profess to represent the peoples of States, would it not be well to inquire how and by whom they are selected and what authority they possess to speak on behalf of us? And have we not ground for maintaining that in endeavouring thus to commit us against our will to a course of action, which we cannot possibly pursue, the Congress at Lahore has hindered and not helped the growth of that friendly co-operation between the States and British India, which alone can form the foundation of that Greater India to which we all look forward?"

"It is time, I am convinced, that we of the States, should once more make it plain that we cannot enter into any working arrangements with British India except on the basis that the connection with Britain is maintained."

"This is enjoined not only by our treaty obligations, which we must respect but also by our conviction, shared by most responsible patriotic Indians, that no nation can now afford to stand aloof and that a Dominion of India is a higher achievement than an independent India from the viewpoint alike of India, of Britain and of humanity."

"DANGEROUS IDEAS."

"We have heard it said that this declaration of Independence as the goal of India is only an academic statement to which no exception need be taken. In my view such an attitude is profoundly mistaken. The history of the world has taught us that ideas themselves have a dynamic force. It is such ideas as that of severing the Indo-British connection which in the past have given birth to anarchy and revolution, which have not only caused widespread suffering to our country but have served to retard the very cause which they profess to advance. Do not, there-

fore, let us fall victims to the facile optimism which labels dangerous ideas as being more academic enunciations of amiable but misguided theorists."

"Again, what is method by which the advocates of Independence propose to achieve their goal? The Congress has left us in no doubt about it. The Independence which the Congress has declared to be its goal, is to be achieved by mass movement. We have had experience of such movements during the days of non-co-operation, even when planned upon a smaller scale than that which is now being prepared. It led to lawlessness, crime and extensive violence. No people who aspire to freedom can build on these quicksands."

"WE CANNOT STAND IDLE."

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"GOVT. HAS ROBBED THE PEOPLE."

Pandit Malaviya On Drop In Silver Prices.

FINANCE MEMBER'S QUIBBLING.

Home Member Backs Out Of Promise To Lahore Prisoners.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4. Considerable interest was roused in the Legislative Assembly when three short-notice questions were answered. Mr. B. Das asked whether the Home Member had received a petition from the Lahore "conspiracy" case prisoners asking for the fulfilment of the promise regarding special treatment of political prisoners and the removal of racial distinction. The Home Member replied that the petition was received and had been forwarded to the Punjab Government for disposal. He could give no assurance to the Assembly that the Government decision regarding the changes in the rules would not be affected by the course of the conduct of the prisoners might pursue.

CONFERENCE OF PARTY LEADERS.
Replying to a series of supplementary questions he said that the local Government's replies had been received. The Home Member hoped shortly to convene the promised Conference of party leaders in the House before taking the final decision.

DROP IN SILVER PRICES.
Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas next raised the question of the unprecedented drop in the prices of silver which meant depreciation of silver holdings of masses and asked what steps Government proposed to take to prevent further depreciation of silver prices. Sir George Schuster replied that the depreciation had been caused by the fact that China and India were selling silver; secondly, silver was being less used for currency and even in currencies its standard of fineness was reduced. On the other hand, silver being a by-product of other metals, its production had not been reduced. Government did not agree that their silver sales were the main cause of the fall in the prices. They decided on sales of silver in the best interest of the country as a whole, and not in the interest of any particular class or holders.

NOT IN PUBLIC INTEREST!
Sir George Schuster said that it was not in the public interest to give detailed information of silver sales but he informed them that silver holdings were 108 crores now compared with less than 100

of last year. This was due to the increase in return of silver rupees from circulation. He held that silver currency reserves were uneconomical and their conversion to sterling securities would yield interest to Government.

"GOVT. NOT RESPONSIBLE."
Answering a shower of supplementary questions which lasted 25 minutes Sir George Schuster maintained that it was not primarily the action of the Government of India which brought about the fall of silver prices. The question whether the present prices were disadvantageous or advantageous depended on a long view of the market. He could not go so far as to say that Government would refrain from selling silver about the present level. He thought it quite possible that silver might have stabilised itself now at a new level. On the other hand taking a shorter view it was obviously undesirable to put up a large stock for sale at a time when it was not getting higher price. Government would weigh the advantages and disadvantages of either course fully, and would gladly hear Sir Purshottamdas' questions.

Sir Purshottamdas asked whether silver producers could not combine and restrict production. The Government of India should enquire and take the initiative. Sir George Schuster replied that he would make an enquiry, but sellers were not likely to combine as silver was a by-product, also because they were sellers, while the Government of India's interest would be merely to have a market to enable it to unload its silver holdings.

"GOVT. HAVE ROBBED PEOPLE."
Pandit Malaviya suggested that the Government had actually robbed the people of their savings.

Sir George Schuster replied that there could be no robbery in a matter of this kind, as the operations of the sale of silver were not intended to benefit any private interest. Government might be right or wrong; but the policy was directed entirely in the best public interest of India. (Applause.)

Pandit Malaviya: Will Government convene a conference of a few members to discuss the question of silver sales?

Sir George Schuster agreed privately to discuss the matter with the leader of the Opposition and Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

as there was not enough co-ordination between the various departments of Government—Revenue P.W.D., agricultural and co-operative—in respect of both propaganda and investigation.

Witnesses were of opinion that co-operative Bank should be given the concession of getting funds by the sale of drafts on the apex bank at District and Taluka treasuries. The supply of bill limit should be lowered to Rs. 500 and the money-order rates should also be substantially lowered. The Post office could also develop banking habits by issuing inland postal orders and by issuing letters of credit payable at any post office in India at reasonable rates.

Referring to Land mortgage credit the main change in the present system of working which they suggested was the creation of a separate Central Land Mortgage Bank to be registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, to the share capital of which Government should contribute something at the start.

ENCOURAGE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.
"The future of banking in India is mainly dependent on the extent to which it is developed in rural area," they contended.

They pointed out that 92 per cent of the population in India was illiterate and the percentage of persons ignorant of English was still higher. Nearly three-fourths of the population lived directly or indirectly on the land. Conditions such as these required the development of banking in a form where personal contact and personal negotiations between the Banker and the customer were possible. In dealing with joint stock Banks, the unlettered agriculturists laboured under many handicaps. They, therefore, opined that no development of banking through the Imperial Bank of India or Joint Stock Banks would be of much use in getting the bulk of the population to place their savings in those Banks and carry on business through them.

STATE AID NECESSARY.
They emphasised that co-operative banking will develop only if they got assistance of the State in various directions and join their forces for effective concerted action and for the laying down and working out of a well-considered policy of development. If there was some legislation for the registration of Bankers a system of chattel mortgage might be created in favour of co-operative societies and other recognised banks on lines similar to those adopted under the English and Irish Agricultural Credit Acts with necessary modification to suit conditions of rural finance in this country.

PROF. KAJI'S EVIDENCE.
Prof. H. L. Kaji representing the Urban Co-operative Societies was the next witness examined by the Committee.

In his statement witness said that the Urban Co-operative Credit Societies in Bombay City were of three types from the point of view of the consumer: (1) the Salary-earners' Society, (2) the Mill-workers' Society and (3) the Communal Society.

The witness suggested that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association as representatives of employers of labour, the Trade Unions as representatives of labour and the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, as expert advisers on matters co-operative should create a representative Board which should with assistance chiefly financial from the employers, with the freedom from suspicion of capitalists or communist leanings, be able to carry on propaganda and develop a system of co-operation for the benefit of the wage-earners of the Bombay City.

Under the present conditions the wholesale merchants almost kept the small artisans in a sort of perpetual bondage. The most important and essential step to rescue these artisans and small handicraftsmen from the exploitation of merchants was to start Urban Co-operative Credit Societies. Such institutions must finance them, supply them with raw materials and implements and accept for sale their finished goods.

A Co-operative Industrial Bank was thus a necessity in each district town. In order to evolve the correct type of organization it seemed very necessary for the Department of Industries and Co-operation to co-ordinate their efforts in the regeneration of the artisans and handicraftsmen.

BOMBAY SESSIONS END.
Thus concluded the sittings of the Committee in Bombay. The members of the Committee proceeded to Dharwar on February 8.

SHIPPING.
ARRIVALS
Feb. 4.

Asama Maru, Hayakawa, Free-mentle
Meigen Maru, Hoshino, Karachi
Jalaputra, Robert, Rangoon
Almadi, Jones, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES
Feb. 5.

Tafels, Bue, Hamburg
Toms, Anderson, Calcutta
Luso, Arruda, Colombo (for order)

Masula, Tellant, London
Baroda, Ramsay, Bureh
S S Asama Maru.—The L Ed-

MAHARASHTRA AND CONGRESS.

Move To Patch Up Differences.

MR. KETKAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 5. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee at its last meeting accepted the Congress creed but was of opinion that Congress should participate in the Round Table Conference if the conditions laid down in the Delhi Manifesto were satisfied and that the Council boycott was detrimental to the national interests. In the meanwhile some of the officials of the M.P.C.C. tendered their resignations on the ground that they differed from the Congress policy. Since the resignations are in majority in the M.P.C.C. the question of new elections presents an intricate problem. Mr. G. V. Ketkar, the grand-son of the late Lok Tilak, and assistant editor of "Kesari" has come forward to give correct lead. With a view to avoid deadlock, Mr. Ketkar has given notice of the following four resolutions which he proposes to move by way of compromise at the forthcoming meeting of the M.P.C.C. on the 6th instant. Mr. Ketkar hopes that if his resolutions are accepted United National work will be possible in Maharashtra. It is to be hoped that the M.P.C.C. will rise to the occasion and give them its approval and sanction.

MR. KETKAR'S RESOLUTIONS.
(1) In view of the speech delivered by the Viceroy in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th January clearly stating that the proposed Round Table Conference is not to be held on the basis of Dominion Status and in view of the resolution passed by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee on the 12th January supporting the Delhi Manifesto which assumed that the Round Table Conference was to be held for framing constitution of Dominion Status this meeting of the M.P.C.C. supports the Lahore Congress decision and the Round Table Conference viz. that in the present circumstances nothing can be gained by the Congress taking part in the Round Table Conference.

BOYCOTT LEGISLATURES.
(2) Although several members of this Committee are of opinion that, if people of national views and unmovable by Government fear or favour capture seats in the Legislative Councils they can put a check on the mis-government of bureaucracy and can thereby help the political movement, still as in the present circumstances the movement of civil disobedience is of greater importance and as the boycott of legislatures is advocated mainly for that purpose this Provincial Congress Committee resolves that with a view to avoid differences of opinion coming in the way of actual Congress work, this M.P.C.C. should not conduct any propaganda against the Lahore Congress decision in this matter.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.
(3) Although the Lahore Congress decided that the Nehru Report automatically lapses after the change of the creed still even the constitution of free India must include the definition of the rights of the people. The M.P.C.C. therefore suggests that in order to give impetus to the movement of independence by placing before the people a concrete view of that ideal, the All-India Congress Committee should, as early as possible, issue a declaration of rights that will be enjoyed by the people in a free India.

SIGNATORIES OF DELHI MANIFESTO.

(4) This Provincial Congress Committee is of opinion, that as the signatories of the Delhi Manifesto again met at Allahabad to consider the situation after the Parliamentary debates about the Round Table Conference, a meeting of the same signatories should again be convened as early as possible to consider the situation created by the Congress decisions and the Viceroy's speech in the Legislative Assembly on the 25th of January.

ward Ltd steamer Asama Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Fremantle, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Meigen Maru.—The O S K steamer Meigen Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmed.—The Eastern S N Company's steamer Ahmed arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Jalaputra.—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaputra arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S S Tampa.—The L Edward Ltd steamer Tampa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Luso.—The D Sandiland steamer Luso, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo (for order) with ballast.

S S Masula.—The M M Company's steamer Masula, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

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CO-OPERATION—THE BEST MACHINERY.

To Provide Rural Credit Facilities.

NEED FOR STATE AID.

Evidence on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was tendered on Tuesday when the Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee re-assembled at the Council Hall.

Dewan Bahadur A. W. Malji and Mr. D. V. Gokhale representing the Bank stated that the main defects of the present system of agricultural finance by professional money-lenders was its unregulated character, in the sense that the control of credit was dependent wholly on the attitude of an individual who was not responsible to the community. It was his discretion which determined the terms of business and not the needs of the community.

As a result the rates of interest were very high and no schemes of land improvement and agricultural development involving outlay of capital expenditure were possible, especially as the general experience was that long term capital on fair terms was scarcely available from local sources. It

was for that reason that the co-operative credit system was recommended as the best machinery for providing rural credit facilities; for it was a system which was regulated in the interests of the borrower and at the same time attempted to regulate his financial operations.

Owing to the fact that co-operative credit was a system of controlled credit, it possessed in the eyes of the agricultural borrower certain drawbacks in spite of its obvious advantages. The task before the co-operative Banker was to eliminate these drawbacks and to educate the borrower into a stage of economic efficiency which would enable him to take the fullest advantage of the new machinery.

The chief defect of the system of co-operative finance was the delay in the issue of fund and inadequacy of funds provided. The system of granting loans for land improvement through co-operative agency was defective in as much

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What the People Say

'SATYAGRAHA' AT VANITA VISHRAM

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The Hon. Secretary of the Vanita Vishram writes towards the end of his letter, published in your paper that "they (the six boarders) insisted upon sitting on the pavement near the main gate of the building and offer what they called 'Satyagraha'." I as an eye-witness should say that the Secretary has totally misstated the facts. The facts are that the six boarders were told by the responsible person that their presence was required in the firm of Seth Gordhandas, one of the trustees, for saying what they wanted to say as regards their dispute. In this way the boarders were taken out of the Vanita Vishram, and no sooner were they out of the gate, the main gate was locked by Bhaiyas, and they were told that they could go wherever they liked. The inside gate was also locked. Keeping the other eighty boarders with the Lady Superintendent and her staff in the Vishram, in order that the boarders who sympathised with the six ladies might not join the 'Satyagraha'. Instead of taking legal steps, the device had been resorted to. Though the authorities had no power to remove their luggage, it was removed from the Vishram without their knowledge to the firm of Seth Gordhandas, one of the trustees. Another step was taken by wrongfully restraining the other boarders of the Vanita Vishram from coming out. The six boarders were stranded on the street from early morning and no care was taken, as regards their requirements pertaining to food etc. Had the public citizens not intervened in the evening, as stated in your report, the six boarders would have been allowed to suffer unprotected from cold during the whole night. The crowd that had gathered there before the firm of Seth Gordhandas had made only one demand that the ladies should not be allowed to stay there 'unprotected' on the street but they should be given shelter in the Vishram itself immediately and not wait till the decision of the meeting. The managing council were free to take legal steps against them, afterwards, but they did not heed to the demand of the public and hence the crowd which had swelled to some thousands by this time, cried 'shame, shame'. The settlement of the dispute was reached after three hours at 10 p.m. when Mr. K. F. Nariman intervened on behalf of the six boarders, and got their terms sanctioned by the managing council as stated in your report. Soon after, the main gate was opened and the six Satyagrahi boarders were taken in respectfully. At this point I should not fail to mention the good services rendered by the Police Inspector, Lamington Road Police station, and one of his Sub-Inspectors, Mr. Karnik, who showed full sympathy for the public cause of the Satyagrahis, though the police were summoned by the managing committee for their own protection.—Yours, etc.

K. F. MEHTA.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—During recent times our National Flag has come to acquire increasing significance and popularity with the people. With the intensive political activity of the present year such significance and popularity will rapidly grow. It may not, therefore, be inappropriate, before the present flag gets a permanent place in our national movement, to consider whether its form is the best that can be adopted. The recent demand of the Sikh community that its distinctive colour, namely, yellow, should also be included in the tri-coloured National Flag should also make one review the whole question. The present tri-coloured flag is intended to represent the existence in India of various religious communities. The red colour represents the Hindus, the green the Muslims, and the white all the other religious communities living in the country. When the tri-coloured flag was decided upon about ten years ago, Hindus and Muslims were the only two self-conscious communities whose existence the framers of the flag felt definitely obliged to recognise by the allotment of distinctive colours. These two communities also form a preponderating proportion of the Indian population and were thus held to have a title to separate representation. All other religious communities of India, none of which were at that time aggressively assertive of their separate existence, were lumped together and represented by a white stripe in the National Flag. Proceeding on the same assumption which underlay the Lucknow Pact, the Nationalists who planned the tri-coloured flag considered the Hindus and the Muslims to be the

only two religious communities in India worth troubling about. The framers of the Lucknow Pact agreed to separate electorates for the Muslim community to satisfy their insistent demand for separate treatment. They forgot the existence of other communities in India because none of the others were adequately insistent about their separate representation, nor had they created a situation in which their co-operation was deemed to be vital for national advance. But some of these other communities learnt a lesson from Muslims and later pressed their claims for separate communal representation. The result was that in the Constitution of 1919 the Sikhs, the Indian Christians and other communities received separate representation on the model of what the nation had decided for the Muslims in the Lucknow Pact.

It seems to me that if we recognise the claim of one community on the ground of its distinctive religious or other characteristics, we cannot, with any show of reason, deny it in the case of any other community or communities which insist upon it with adequate persistence. The same situation faces us and will face us in regard to the form of our National Flag. If the Hindus of India can look up to their distinctive red colour in the National Flag and the Muslims to their green, why should the Sikhs be asked to merge themselves in the non-descript population of India which makes up the rest? If the Sikhs, because they are persistent and their co-operation in the national struggle is to be desired, are to have their distinctive colour added to the National Flag, why should others in India be ignored only because they do not create an awkward situation for the Nationalists? The co-operation of every community, whether major or minor, which goes to compose the Indian nation should be considered desirable. Surely we do not wish to put a premium on conditional hostility of different communities to the national movement and grant them a separate recognition as soon as their hostility becomes sufficiently inconvenient. I feel certain that if we continue to go the way we are going, our National Flag must ultimately be a hodge-podge of colours constantly reminding us that the Indian nation is not one unified whole, but is split up into communities permanently conscious of their political distinctiveness. I do not know if such a multi-coloured flag, each colour denoting a religious community, is calculated to accelerate our progress towards unified nationalism. It may not, therefore, be the course of unwise to scrap the present flag now as we are scrapping the separate electorates of the Lucknow Pact and in its place have only one colour—white—to denote a unified Indian nation in which all communities are merged. The white colour is the resultant of many divergent colours and there could be no more significant and striking representation of the merger of all communities into one nation than the substitution of a white coloured flag, for the present tri-coloured and the proposed four-coloured flag. Such merger may not be a fact of today, but must we not keep an ideal before us and train up the young and the old in the nation to look up to that ideal. Since a flag for which we may struggle and suffer unto death acquires a high place in the national imagination, we may not hereafter light after its form. Unless, therefore, we want to perpetuate a form of our flag which betokens and stimulates our communal distinctions, we ought to consider whether we may not at this early stage brush all the red and green out of our flag, daub into it, no yellow or other tint, but paint it all white to denote a common nationality.

White is moreover the colour of peace and the white flag of India will bespeak our country's message to the world—the message of peace. The flag will indicate that India, unlike most of the modern nations has no ideals of aggression or exploitation, that its aim is to live and let live, that it wishes to remain at peace with the world and that India aspires by its life and work, to teach to other nations that peace has better prizes than power.

The Charkha should still adorn our National Flag, picturesquely indicative of the nation's wish to struggle and work for the masses and not merely the classes, of its aim to regenerate the crores of village dwellers by the method of self-reliance and, lastly, of the fact that the economic salvation of the most indigent peasantry on earth must remain the central aim of its nation's political endeavour.

These reflections may appear strange, so soon after what is certainly the most widespread demonstration under the present National Flag which have taken place in the history of our country, but I venture humbly to suggest that before the present flag with its vicious principle of communal separatism acquires a greater hold over the peoples' mind, it may be prudent to consider whether the change of the nature I suggest may not ultimately be in the best interests of the nation.—Yours, etc.

JAIRAM DAS DAULATRAM, Hyderabad (Sind).

THE CHURCH AND EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

of Europe at that time had increased to more than ninety-nine per cent.

ABSENCE OF LIBRARIES IN CHRISTENDOM.

There is also a belief that owing to the literary activities of the monks there were many libraries which they maintained. Montalambert says that in one monastery (at Novalesse) there were six thousand seven hundred hand written books. Yes; at the same time the Moors in Spain had seventy public libraries besides private collections, one of which contained six hundred thousand books! In pagan days the library of Alexandria had contained seven hundred thousand books. The Julian library at Rome, (which, with others, the Pope is said to have burned) contained one hundred and twenty thousand books. In his "History of Pedagogy," Compayre shows that at the close of the thirteenth century, not one single monk in the largest and greatest monastery of France (St. Gall) could read or write. St. Augustine, who wrote a book against monks, "Contra Monachos," says that they were an idle and ignorant lot, and other serious Christian literature is full of stern indictments of their ignorance, laziness, and hypocrisy.

AGE OF IGNORANCE.

Historians are agreed that the Dark Ages lasted one thousand years and were only changed when the power of the Church began to weaken. During that long period of appalling ignorance, Europe wallowed in the mire of wars, persecutions, misery, diseases, and death. The powerful Church had complete empire over the minds of men, and priests became more powerful than monarchs. Let us render thanks that this Church will never regain that power. The scholastic Fathers, who had some pretension to education, spent their time in splitting hairs and in framing the theology of the Church. St. Thomas of Aquinas, who is called the "Angelic doctor," wrote a book called the "Liber Supernum," he also wrote a book on "Devilry" in which he shows the relations of the Devils with men, and how even little girls of five years of age had sexual relations with them! Superstition was universal and the belief in witchcraft prevailed among all classes.

PERSECUTION AND INTOLERANCE.

It is hardly necessary to remind a well-educated person that the Church led an incessant war against all who contradicted its erroneous doctrines. When it was all powerful and princes trembled before it, it compelled the State to exterminate those who refused to accept its teaching. Fanaticism and intolerance were the two greatest features of that age of faith and ignorance. The Church seriously believed that it could compel people to believe what it wished! Europe was really blighted by this religion which claims divine guidance. It is only necessary to recall to mind one event in the South of France to have an idea of the horrors of that time—the crusade against the Albigenses. These intelligent people had come in contact with the Saracens of Spain and had absorbed their culture and civilization. They naturally abhorred the gross superstitions of the Church. Pope Innocent III decided to exterminate them and led a crusade against them. Victor Duruy in his "Histoire de France" tells us that "the war was carried without pity. At Beziers alone 15,000 persons, men, women, and children were slain and the slaughter was committed everywhere else on the same scale. The civilization of the South perished crushed by these rough hands who were summoned by the Pope to carry on this dreadful work." Even this pales before the Inquisition which lasted for five centuries and destroyed millions of people—Let us again render thanks that this Church will never regain power and its teaching will not prevail. To this day, the Church has persecuted thinkers and scientists and it still professes to treat with disdain and contempt "profane science" and "Freethought." It has never repented and never learnt a lesson. It still claims to control education. Can any one imagine greater impudence than this?

Some apologists claim that the early pioneers of science were mostly monks who arrived at their discoveries by laborious studies. It is only necessary to say that from Bacon and Bruno to Copernicus they only repeated what the Greeks or Moors had told them. It was through the efforts of the Moors or Saracens and Jewish merchants that learning was re-introduced in Europe. These people translated the Greek literature and encourag-

ed learning. They perfected the sciences they learnt from the Greeks and Egyptians. In the South of Spain where they established themselves, they built such cities as Seville, Grenada and Cordova with fine universities. Their civilization is still admired in Spain and without them Religion would have destroyed Europe. Let any Jesuit say that all these are pure malicious attacks on the Church, and let them contradict this if they can.

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PRESIDENT HOOVER AND THE ORIENT.

In Planning For Permanent Peace, The Ferment In China And India Must Not Be Ignored.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, writes in the "New Republic".

The message which the President of the United States delivered on the anniversary of Armistice Day, this year, to an eagerly listening world, was no mere empty tribute to the cause of international peace. Mr. Hoover was not content with the oratorical statements which tickle the ear of the multitude but bend in nothing. As far as ever he could, he dealt solidly throughout with concrete facts, leaving no doubt in anyone's mind as to his own fixed purpose to get to the root of the war evil, and then carry through by every means in his power the practical remedy for it. The same course of action, rather than speech, had stood out clearly as one of the chief features of the MacDonald conversations. Looking back on both events, it is not difficult to see their exact sequence; and the remarkable recalculation, in the favourable reception of the neutrality proposal for all food-ships during times of war, has been chiefly due to the very thorough spade-work and foundation-laying which went before. If accepted, such neutrality would relieve the huddled nations of Western Europe, with their over-population, from the biting grip of fear in one direction at least. By giving this relief, it would make a disarmament in naval forces, far more feasible. A master stroke has been dealt for the righteous cause of peace in thus weakening the sinews of war.

TRUE TO TRADITION

Looking back on the past since the first Armistice Day, eleven years ago, and combining President Hoover's name with those of Dawes, Kellogg and Young, it is manifest that America's practical contributions towards the removal of those mountainous difficulties that remained after the World War have been second to none in solid achievement. The part that America has thus played in bringing gradually nearer world peace on one side of the surface of the earth has been worthy of the idealism, mingled with practical effort, whereon the Republic has all along been based. It is in line with its own great tradition of human emancipation. But having said this with a very full and thankful heart, and after reading many times over President Hoover's speech and noting its immediate reaction on world opinion, it has filled me with wonder to discover why a statesman so wise and wide-awake as President Hoover has confined himself to the problem of Europe and made no direct reference at all on such a world occasion to the problem of Asia. For, as far as I could gather, that second half of humanity (which forms in its own dense area a majority of the world's population) did not come within his ken. Europe loomed so large as to block out the light of Asia.

FERMENT IN THE EAST.

It is all the more strange to me in President Hoover's case, because he was educated on the American Pacific slope facing the Far East and had spent important years of his life in China and Burma. Yet, at Washington, facing the Atlantic, his mind has evidently become so absorbed in the problems confronting him there that the Orient seems to have faded for a time at least out of his mind's vision. Even Secretary Stimson, fresh back from the Philippines as his intimate friend and adviser, does not yet appear to have brought with him the true world perspective as it affects the United States.

Yet the fact is palpably evident to those who have lived their lives in India and China, that since Armistice Day, eleven years ago, there has been raised among the masses of the village people in both these eastern countries a ferment so feverishly upheaving that it can only be described adequately in the scriptural words as a "shaking of those things that can be shaken."

so that those things that cannot be shaken may remain." This quite recent interior revolution has brought with it non-cooperation in India and civil war in China. It has affected a much more populous area of the earth's surface than the birth of national consciousness in Japan which preceded it by two generations.

AMAZING SILENCE

Such a tremendous oscillation in a densely crowded mass of human beings must surely, one would have thought be recorded on all the political seismographs of the West, and especially in America with its long Pacific coast. But the silence of the President's speech makes one wonder whether its world-shaking importance has yet been realized. There have been, of course, minor political events which have created an eddy of excitement. Such an occasion was the sudden danger to the foreign settlement at Shanghai more than two years ago. But the intellectual and moral upheaval, which has changed the face of these two countries, India and China, with their eight hundred million souls, has only been referred to in the pages of erudite reviews; it has not caught the popular mind or come into the lime-light of world politics in the West.

What has happened, briefly, is this. The moral prestige of the West, has suddenly melted into thin air like a morning mist before the sunrise, leaving these millions of our own common humanity in the East—men and women of the same flesh and blood as ourselves—looking out towards America and Europe with eyes now at last undazzled by any false glamor of Western superiority. They have got over—to change the metaphor—their stage fright.

ECLIPSE OF EUROPEAN PRESTIGE.

If this transvaluation of values were only intellectual, it might be met by rational processes of mutual accommodation and economic adjustment, but it is essentially moral and spiritual and therefore supra-rational. It has come also with the reflex force of a violent rebound and it has sped with amazing swiftness all over the East and over Africa as well, gaining still further intensive force from the vast drive of the Soviet influences from the North. Such a combination of forces—the aftermath of the World War, the Russian Revolution, the Chinese and Indian upheavals, the African native unrest, the sudden eclipse of European moral prestige—has, perhaps, never happened before in human history since the French Revolution. History is indeed being written in very large handwriting in the East to-day.

Far more seriously than any mounting up of new naval armaments, the explosive forces generated by the blank refusal even to discuss at Versailles, or Geneva, or Washington, the principle of racial equality, have now grown so vast, and at the same time so inwardly intense, that control and direction are no longer practical or possible unless something speedily is done to mitigate the internal evil. The racially insulting Asiatic Prohibition Law of 1924 still remains on the statute books of the United States; the color bar legislation still holds its grip upon the industrious African natives in South Africa; the Ku Klux policy still implies racial discrimination in favour of the European race; insults literally infinite in number carry out into sordid effect these racial policies of governments in daily social practice. Nevertheless, at such a time in world history, we wearily seem to be satisfied with the sedative, "All quiet on the Western front," and to satisfy ourselves with the hope that if the Young Plan goes through successfully and naval parity is reached in January at London, we shall then have almost within our sight "World Peace."

MANMOHAN SINGH FORCED TO LAND.

Machine Smashed: Airman Injured.

LONDON, Feb. 3. Naples.—Mammohan Singh, owing to engine trouble, made a forced landing near Paola. The machine was smashed and the airman was slightly injured. Reuter.

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B. P. T. AND INDIAN ENGINEERS.

Reluctance To Employ Them

The Secretary, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, writes to the Bombay Port Trust in the course of his letter:

My Committee appreciate the steps which the Trustees have decided to take to make a beginning, however modest it may be, in the direction of Indianising the higher grades of the Engineering Services under their control. My Committee, however, have grave misapprehensions as to the success of such a scheme inasmuch as the Trustees do not hold out any hope of employment in the Bombay Port Trust of those young men who may qualify themselves at considerable expense both in India and in England for a higher post in the Engineering Services (Mechanical Branch) of the Port Trust. It is only the Port Trust that can absorb such technical talent, and my Committee feel certain that unless there are reasonable prospects of employment, parents will not be encouraged to spend large sums of money after their sons to enable them to qualify for such Technical Services.

NO JOBS FOR INDIANS.

So far as the Engineering Services of the Bombay Port Trust are concerned, my Committee find that out of the 13 superior posts in the Civil Branch of the services, only 1 post is held by an Indian at present. As regards the Mechanical Branch, not a single post is held by an Indian out of the 13 superior posts of that service. Out of the 28 superior posts held by Engineers holding the First Class B. O. T. Certificates not a single post is held by an Indian Engineer. My Committee are under the impression that there is a fairly good number of Indian Engineers available in this country and if they are encouraged by the Port Trust to further qualify themselves for the purpose of obtaining their First Class B. O. T. Certificates, they will find in them suitable recruits for the posts of Engineers referred to above. If a scheme somewhat on the lines of the scheme evolved for Indianising the Pilot Services with an assurance of future employment is evolved for harnessing the Indian Engineering talent, my Committee feel certain that the Trustees will be able to give a more concrete and earlier expression to their desire of Indianising the superior posts of the services under their control than they have been able to do hitherto. While on this subject, my Committee will be obliged if you will be good enough to let them know the future prospects of the 13 Indian Sub-Engineers working in the Engineering Branch of your services.

BETTER QUALIFIED INDIANS.

There remain a few non-technical services such as the Stores Department, the Accounts Department, the Land and Bunder Department, the Railways and the Dock Department. My Committee find from the previous correspondence that no special technical qualifications are necessary in the case of such services as referred to above. But their regret is that in spite of the fact that out of 35 higher posts in these non-technical services, only 3 posts are held by Indians at present. My Committee think that there are many Indians with better educational qualifications available in this country for manning these services.

"MASS EXECUTION IN RUSSIA."

Ex-Naval Officers Massacred?

LONDON, Feb. 3. Riga.—News has just been received from Russia relating to the biggest massacre of officers since the early days of the Revolution. It appears that the "O. G. P. U." has carried out mass execution of all remaining ex-Naval Officers, namely those who did not join the sovietised navy, but remained in Russia. Full detail is not available, but several hundred names are reported as being included in the victims.—Reuter.

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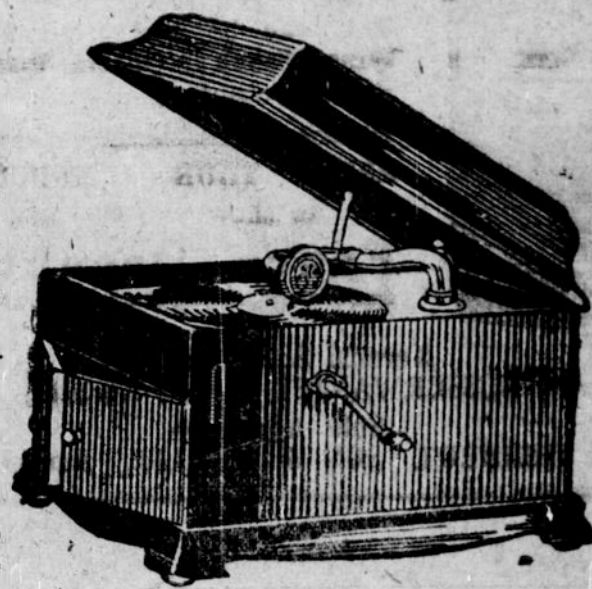
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As on 30th June 1929.	
Total Assets LESS—Total Deposits and Other Liabilities	16,55,00,000
	13,81,00,000
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AMUSEMENTS.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.	
Bombay, Feb. 4.	
	Bales.
Khandeish	2,076
Central India	3,532
Barisi-Nugger	3,329
Hyderabad-Gaorani	2,550
Berar	4,890
Central Provinces	2,082
Dhollera	737
N.-W. Provinces	499
Rajputana	589
Sind-Punjab	1,229
Broach	6,540
Westerns-Northern	2,12
Egyptians	31
Cotton	28,449
	Cwts.
Wheat	2,069
Linseed	687
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	253
Gingellyseeds	116
Poppyseeds	175
Groundnuts	17,098
Castorseeds	810
Rice	3,012
Myrabollams	540
Cottonseeds	11,348
Gram	716
Joowar	724
Barley	450
Barjee	2,387
Coal	1,306
	tons

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1930.

MR. HENDERSON'S PROTEST AGAINST HECKLING.

101 Questions On Soviet In Three Months!

APPEALS TO HOUSE NOT TO COMPLICATE RELATIONS.

Indian Students' Alleged Revolutionary Propaganda.

LONDON, Feb. 3. Mr. Arthur Henderson, who has been almost overwhelmed with questions in the Commons with regard to relations between Britain and Russia, mildly protested, today, against the number of questions. He pointed out that since 29th October he had answered 131 questions relating to the Soviet, of which 42 were directly on the subject of propaganda. (Conservative cheers.) He had already made it clear that Government was firmly determined not to be rushed into hasty judgments on the subject. (Ironical Conservative cheers.) He added that Government would not hesitate to take the House into confidence in case of serious complaints arising, but Government must, in the first place, judge with regard to the action expedient and necessary to safeguard British interests. He appealed to the House not to attempt to magnify and create incidents or complicate relations by raising embarrassing questions.

NO REPLY TO ONE QUESTION.

Pressed by Sir Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Henderson declined to reply to one question as regards propaganda position, saying there were occasions when public interest demanded silence. Mr. Henderson later said that negotiations on the debt questions were proceeding.—Reuter.

RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL.

166 OUT OF 233 LEGISLATORS RESIGN.

Mr. Benn's Reply To Labourite's Question.

LONDON, Feb. 3. In reply to questions in the Commons to-day, Mr. Benn supplied Mr. Wellock with figures showing that out of 233 Congress members of the Central and provincial legislatures 166 had resigned.—Reuter.

"CO-OPERATION WITH WHITE GUARD EMIGRES".

Moscow Paper Attacks French Govt.

LONDON, Feb. 3. Moscow.—Simultaneously with Mr. Dovgalesky's communication to the French Foreign Office, the newspaper "Izvestia" violently attacks the French Government. It asks whether France prefers co-operation with Whiteguard emigres to the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet. The paper adds: It is perfectly obvious that normal diplomatic relations are incompatible with such facts as the speeches of the Whiteguard leaders in the French Parliament, the acquittal of the criminals, because their actions were only intended to injure the Soviet and a connivance in the

INDIAN STUDENTS IN RUSSIA.

Alleged Revolutionary Activities.

LONDON, Feb. 3. In the House of Commons Commander Bellairs asked if any representations had been made to the Soviet regarding the students from India and other parts of the Empire who were being trained in the revolutionary propaganda in Soviet Russian colleges.

Mr. Henderson replied he had no information, and requested for particulars.

Commander Bellairs hoped that "GET PARTICULARS YOURSELF" Mr. Henderson would endeavour to get particulars himself especially as many Indian students trained at Moscow had been imprisoned.

Mr. Henderson thought he was entitled to ask for information from Commander Bellairs.—Reuter.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

Essential Conditions Of Success.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' STATEMENT.

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association met on Tuesday evening under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna and adopted the following statement:

(1) As we read the situation, the essential conditions of the success of the Round Table Conference is that there should be the maximum amount of agreement among ourselves in India.

(2) We firmly believe that the only rallying cry which can unite Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Europeans, the propertied classes, and the labouring and the depressed classes can be Dominion Status for India, not as a distant goal or ideal, but as an object capable of achievement within the shortest possible time.

(3) We have always been anxious that in order to produce a favourable atmosphere, the Government of India should implement the new policy by action calculated to remove all causes of irritation and produce calm and goodwill.—A. P.

encouragement of the criminal can paign which is jeopardising the inviolability of the Soviet Embassy in France.—Reuter.

BRITISH COMPROMISE PLAN.

BASIS ON FRENCH PROPOSAL.

Delegations' Hesitation.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Since last week the British experts have been examining the French compromise proposal, and they have now formulated a sort of counter-compromise suggestion, which has been circulated to the other delegations, and will be discussed at the Conference tomorrow. It appears that the other delegations, including Dominions, hesitate to take an initiative to submit comments or counter-proposals in a cut-and-dried form to the French scheme. BASIS ON FRENCH PROPOSALS. The British compromise plan is based on the French proposal of global limitation but excludes capital ships and submarines from the categories that are transferable.

FRENCH CABINET'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—Mm. Tardieu and Briand reported to the Council of Ministers the progress at the Naval Conference after which a communiqué was issued voicing the Cabinet's satisfaction that the French compromise proposal had been adopted as the basis of discussion in the Conference, because it withdraws the ensuing discussions as regards the cruiser strength and lightcraft from the rigid mathematical formulae previously applied to the tonnage of battleships.—Reuter.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Effect Of Mutual Discussions.

WAY FOR AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

It was the First Committee of the Naval Conference, not the plenary session, that met to-day, when, according to a communiqué, in addition to the statements made at the previous meeting, the Committee considered the French transactional proposal and a series of draft resolutions outlined under the five heads of compromise proposed by the United Kingdom Delegation.

Discussion opened on the basis of the French transactional proposal as arranged at the previous meeting. After discussion in which the representatives set forth the respective delegations' view on the principles of the proposal, the Committee decided to discuss it in detail.

A later communiqué states that heads of Delegations subsequently met and discussed the further Conference procedure. It was generally agreed that conversations between delegations were giving good results and preparing the way for agreements and must continue. Heads of Delegations will again meet to-morrow to continue discussing in the light of the First Committee's work.—Reuter.

THIRD PLENARY SESSION.

Leaders Of Delegations Absent.

LONDON, Feb. 4.

The third plenary session of the Five Power Naval Conference opened to-day. None of the heads of the delegations were then present. It is understood that technical experts are first considering the British and French proposals with a view to reporting on them to their Chiefs when the latter arrive.—Reuter.

HOLDING PROCEEDINGS.

IS IT ILLEGAL FOR INDIAN NATIONALISTS?

Questions In Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Thurtle, having been informed in the House of Commons of the offence for which Mr. Subhas Bose and eleven others had been sentenced, asked a supplementary question whether it was now illegal for Indian Nationalists to hold processions.

Mr. Benn retorted by saying that Mr. Thurtle was not stating facts of the case accurately. He added that in view of the appeal the case was "sub-judice."

TRAFFIC IN GIRLS.

Replying to Major Graham Pole who alleged the existence in Sind of traffic in girls kidnapped from Kachh, Kathiawar, Gujrat and Marwar, Mr. Benn promised to call the Government of India's attention to the question and inquire what steps had been taken or were contemplated.

SRIGONDA EXPLOSION.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Wardlaw Milne he had no evidence that the explosion in the school at Srigonda on 24th January had a political significance, nor was it an attempt on the life of Collector.

SIKH DEMONSTRATION.

Col. Howard Bury drew attention to the Sikh ex-soldiers' demonstration at Lahore, that the Government of India

was giving sympathetic consideration to all real grievances.

BOMBAY-KARACHI AIR ROUTE.

Earl Winterton inquired about the prospects of starting the Bombay-Karachi air route.

Mr. Benn said he had just heard from the Government of India that in view of the negotiations that were taking place it was premature to make announcement at present. He promised a statement as early as possible.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT GETS ON M.P.S' NERVES!

Mr. Benn Heckled.

LORD WINTERTON SNUBBED.

The Question Of Responsibility To The House.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

In the House of Commons to-day Col. Howard Bury asked whether in view of the size of the adverse vote in the Lahore Congress on the resolution deploring the attempt on Lord Irwin's life, and also the threats of Civil Disobedience, and the existence of an active Independence Movement, Mr. Benn was taking special steps to uphold law and order.

Mr. Benn referred to the Viceroy's recent statement in the Assembly to which he had nothing to add.

Col. Howard Bury drew attention to a supplementary question

to Central Muslim Association's resolution, urging all who are abhorring bloodshed and anarchy to take every step to see that they were not preached in villages.

Mr. Benn replied: The Viceroy's statement covers the point. I do not intend to add to it.

Earl Winterton asked for an assurance that Mr. Benn and not the Viceroy was responsible to the House and that the Viceroy's responsibility was to Mr. Benn and not to the House.

Mr. Benn replied: Lord Winterton knows better than anyone that the Viceroy's statement was prepared in consultation with me and my advisers.—Reuter.

JUDGE WARNS MEERUT ACCUSED.

No Demonstration Will Be Allowed In Court.

BRADLEY'S TRANSFER APPLICATION.

MEERUT, Feb. 4.

The Meerut alleged Conspiracy case was resumed today. The accused entered the Court shouting their usual slogans and began to sing, when the Judge entered and warned the accused against any demonstration inside the Court room and said that otherwise the Court would be compelled to take the necessary action.

Bradley submitted an application for the transfer of the case either to Calcutta or to Bombay, to the Governor-General in Council, through the local Government.

The Judge asked him to send it through the District Magistrate, who he said, would transmit it to the proper authorities.

The accused were not represented by counsel to-day.

"COMMUNIST POSE".

Mr. Langford James, resuming his address, dwelt mainly on the method of Bolshevik propaganda and preparation for an ultimate revolution. He said that M. N. Roy, who was intimately connected with the case held that communism was illegal in this country. Therefore communists posed as leaders seeking to achieve higher wages, more holidays and better conditions for labourers, but their ultimate object was to create a revolution and the means

adopted were strikes, study circles, youth movement and general demonstrations. Mr. Langford James explained that their aim was first to drive the British out of this country and then Indian capitalists. He explained his view of the difference between the Nationalist movement, which he said was perfectly legitimate, aiming at evolution as opposed to revolution and the communist movement.

PROGRAMME OF WORK.

Mr. James described the details of what he said was the programme of work of the Communist Party in India.

On the Court reassembling after lunch, some of the accused represented that certain books which were seized but had not been returned despite repeated reminders. The Judge noted the names of the accused who made the representation and told them that he would inform the proper authorities.

THE "ROY LETTER"

Mr. Langford James, resuming, read a large number of letters, which, he said, were from M. N. Roy, dealing with the aims of the Communist Party in India. He had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

THE CRERAR-PATEL CONTROVERSY.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 4.

Pandit Malaviya had a long interview with the Viceroy to-day. Before the interview concluded, the Hon. Mr. Patel joined the discussion. Thereafter Mr. Patel and Pandit Malaviya had a private discussion at Mr. Patel's residence, while the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council. Nothing is known as to what transpired at the respective meetings but it appears that the controversy is likely to be kept pending till the Viceroy's return from his tour next week. Meanwhile Mr. Patel is expected to make a statement to-morrow or the day after, explaining his position, arising from the controversy over the statement by Sir James Crerar. It may be mentioned that the letter referred to by Sir James Crerar is the same as the one which Mr. Patel read to the Assembly on twentieth January.

CLASH OF OPINION.

There are considerable differences in lobby circles as to its interpretation. While the Government side uphold the interpretation attached to it by Sir James Crerar, opposition circles hold that the letter does not convey the meaning Sir James Crerar puts on them. Thus, this clash of opinion is already generating a movement among back-benches on the one side to promote a no-confidence motion in the chair and on the other side to give notice of an adjournment motion to censure Sir James Crerar on the ground that he failed to communicate the Viceroy's message to Mr. Patel. On the whole, however, it is thought that saner counsels may prevail and a crisis avoided till the Viceroy's return.—A. P.



A view of the volunteers picketing at Victoria Terminus Station.



Police parade in the Matunga area when the G. I. P. Railway workers struck work.

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